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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY and POONA.

with BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 200 BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925 3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9 100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILING BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,69[illegible]	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,81[illegible]	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
27th Aug. ..	BAM RA ..	Busreh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
29th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
3rd Sept. ..	[illegible]RAPARA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until Saturday the 6th September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

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Telephone No. 1226.

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The S.S. "DARA" 4922 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 5th September, 1924.
Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.
For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Mogul Line.
18th Aug. 1924.
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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.
Managing Director

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
G. G. S. FORSYTH.
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,835
Reserve Fund 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambella City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambella Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent
Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
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MALARIA CURED AT LAST

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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
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Capital called up 35,50,000
Reserve Fund 44,50,000
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
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Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

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The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
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Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Lettere of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
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Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
relieve you of financial obligations of an insurable nature.
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(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
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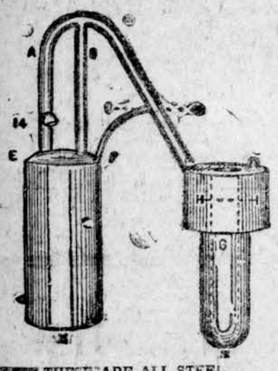

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TITO-LANDI LAMPS
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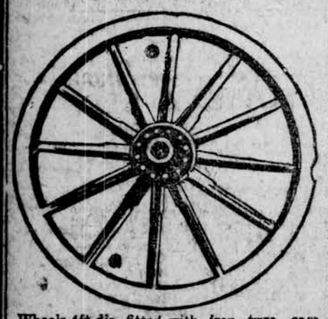

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Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
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(Princess Street, BOMBAY,)
Have elevated their Tailoring to anArt.

Re INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
Sharangdhar & Co.
whose accouting experience extend sover 25 years at
79, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)
Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.
Proprietor:—
G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty.
BOMBAY 7.

TAILORS
For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen silk, and cotton.
Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters.
44, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague. Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PERSONS requiring employment. Apply with an anna stamp for application form to PROPRIETOR, EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Sallana.
A R11027

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with Hospital experience. Pay Rs. 50 (fifty) p. m. rising to Rs. 75 (seventy-five) p. m only by annual increment of Rs. 5 (five). Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 20431

WANTED for the Labour Union, Ahmedabad, HINDU and MOSLEM GRADUATES with a spirit of Social Service, starting pay Rs. 60. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad.
A 20451

WANTED—MATRIC STUDENTS to learn in Desai's Tutorial Classes. For prospectus, apply with 1/4 anna stamp. Holi Chakla, Bazar Gate School.
A R11045

WANTED—A MAN, having full knowledge of Cinema Film business. Only competent persons need apply with testimonials to Mr. DAULAT, G. P. O. Box No. 25, Bombay.
A R11005

WANTED—MANAGER by Cawnpore firm importing Finished Leathers and Leather Goods Manufacturers' Requirements of all kinds. State experience, age, salary required to Box No. 455, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11038

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metal-wares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R11034

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN to prepare drawings about shafting and machinery for a Mofussil Mill. One having experience in Railway Workshops preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, salary required, etc., to Box No 454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R20496

SALARY Rs. 100—200 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S.)

WANTED—An experienced and competent (1) one SPINNING MASTER to take charge of a large Spinning Department from Blow Room to Ring Spinning, must be thoroughly practical and prepared to erect and set machinery, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 700; (2) one WEAVING MASTER, must be a good Sizer, salary according to qualifications not under Rs. 600. Applications will be treated as fully confidential. Apply with full particulars, copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11013

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building," Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD ABBA, 173, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.
C R10669

THE upper flat of a bunglow 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. For particulars, apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R10952

TO LET—GODOWNS, on Kalbadevi Road, opp. Morarjee Goculdas Market. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market.
C R10925

TO LET—For Hindus only, large spacious FLAT Babulnath Road Cumpatty Rent Rs. 225. Apply Mr. DHARAMSI J. THACKER, Solicitor.
C 20502

BIG GODOWNS TO BE LET at Jail Road, Narsingpura, at low rents. Apply ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni.
C R10992

TO LET—PREMISES at Ebrahim Building, 98, Medows Street, suitable for offices. Central business locality. Apply GROUND FLOOR, Abdeyally Samsoodin Company.
C R11046

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

TO LET—The second floor of chocolate coloured building, suited for a large family or office, opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, between Sandhurst, and Girgaum.
C R11047

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Residences and Offices and Godown, in Lakhani Building, corner of Cowasji P. Street, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hong K. B., also in Lakhani M. British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, No. 16D, near Duke and Sons. Rent Rs. 40 to 75.
C R10996

TO LET—One Airy FLAT in Harbour View adjoining Apollo Hotel at Colaba and one Airy Flat in Bank Street, opposite Old Customs House, near Imperial Bank. Apply personally between 12 and 2 (S.T.) at His Highness The Aga Khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty Bombay.
C R11010

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A renowned, profitable IRON and BRASS WORKSHOP, of long standing for Sale. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 451, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
G R11025

FOR SALE—Owing to proprietor going for good un-country, as a going concern of Chemists and Druggists shop situated on a first class locality of Hornby Road or vacant possession of shop. For further particulars apply to Box. No. 456, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R11040

FINANCIAL.

WANTED— A CAPITALIST to start Spinning and Weaving Company in a big cotton centre in Southern District of Madras Presidency. He must take up the Managing Agents post and invest at least Five Lakhs of Rupees. Further particulars Please correspond to:—Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R19995

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us. We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 20091

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Students desiring to appear in the LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Exams., 1925, will be admitted till 10th September only. Guarantee to coach until successful. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opposite Whiteaways.
M R11043

LOST AND FOUND.

FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE, No. 449 LOST between Bori Bunder and Forbes St. Finder please forward to Bagwanji Jaishanker, Dureedi, Ghella Mistri's Chawl, Matunga, G.I.P. Ry.
PB R11041

SPORTS.

FINDING WINNERS!—The necessity of method as regards Finding Winners is so obvious, even the Bookmaker uses a System, every up-to-date Business uses one, then why not the Backer? Read the Best testimonials about my system in the "Chronicle," dated 31st July, and get it to-day. Apply Box No. 450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
S R11047

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2. V. P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane. Saikia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model ...	207
Corona No. 3, Rs. 110, 115, 140, 150	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, S, 2 Colours	75
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Hammond Multiplex ...	150
Monarch, Rs. 110, Mercedes, German ...	100
Oliver 3, 75, 9, 100, Rebuilt 5, 100, 9	225
Underwood 5, 150, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8, 150	225
Yost 20, Rs. 100, 125, All New Types	175
Remington 10, Rs. 135, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 10, Brief, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 11, Rs. 175, 225, 10, Policy ...	250
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Brand New Yost No. 20, Latest, Any size	225
Remington Portable with Case, New	234

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute ,Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
T S

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER CORONA No. 3 Rs. 110
Remington 7, Rs. 65, Monarch Rs. 95
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, 5, 105, 9, ... Rs. 145
Underwood 3, 125, Hammond Multiplex ..... Rs. 125
Yost 15, Rs. 75, 20, Rs. 85 Brief ... Rs. 95
Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 ... Rs. 135
Remington No. 9 Gujarati ..... Rs. 145
Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt as new.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, (opp. Messrs. Cox & Co.,) Fort, Bombay.
T

HAY PRESSES! HAY PRESSES!—Twin Steam Hay Presses worked with 20 H.P. Boiler, capacity 800 bales per day of 80 lbs. each bale Density 35 cft. per ton. Guarantee good working order. Working expenses one anna per bale. Cost price Rs. 19,000 willing to accept Rs. 10,000 cash. Apply Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R11031

ARRIVED:—ENGLISH MOTOR TUBES 810 x 90 (to fit 30 x 3½) Rs. 5/- only. 815 x 105 Tubes Rs. 7/- only. Lucas Motor Horns, Lamps, Bulbs, etc. Special Terms to Trade. Apply ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO., opposite Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay, 4.
T R11044

FEEL refreshed in this clumsy weather by taking SCIENTIFIC TURKISH BATH, MASSAGES, VIOLET RAY AND ELECTRIC applications administered under expert nurses. Arrangement for ladies recommended by physicians of the world. 302 Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R11042

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PRODUCTS.

1200 Chemists and Provision Merchants of Bombay and Suburbs sell PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE, CASTOR OIL, HAIR OIL, PAIN BALM and VINEGAR.

PLANTA DRUG MFG., CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T S

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES.
TREASURE HOUSE,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Nagpur up to 12 hours on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1924, for purchase of about 393 tons C. I. scrap and 290 tons W. I. and steel scrap lying at stations between Nagpur-Bhusawal including branch lines. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. For details apply to—

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Maintenance, G. I. P. Rly.,
Nagpur.
C20286

FOR SALE

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT OF PROPERTY OF THE INDIAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase of the property, movable and immoveable, of the Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) at Vijaipore, near Navsari, consisting of land, admeasuring about Eleven and a half acres and Mill Buildings, Godowns, Office Buildings and servants' Quarters, and Machinery for crushing Cotton seeds, and Refining Oil, etc., viz. 5 big Presses, 3 Small presses, Stearine plant for making Vegetable Ghee, Tanks for storage purposes and other machinery lying at the premises. For particulars apply at the Office of the above Company, situate at Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1924.

GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA,
Liquidator of the above Company.
C20498

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of (1) Levelling, Metalling and (2) Providing a storm water drain in a private street off Nishanpada Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. MAUGHAN,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Ag: Executive Engineer.
20499

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KHANDWA ELECTRIC PLANT FOR SALE

BELONGING to the Central India Electric Supply and Industrial Company, Limited. The Plant is in perfect running order used for two years only situated in the best locality of the town and giving a good return. Intending purchasers will take inspection, if necessary, and communicate with the undersigned.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Two sets Ruston—80 B.H.P. Engines with Mather Platt Dynamos and Switch Board complete. About 12 miles Aerial line on Mannesman poles with 230 Municipal lights and 260 consumers. Lands and Buildings with necessary Offices, Store-rooms and Workshop surrounded by Masonry compound wall.

For full particulars please see dated 11th August's paper or apply to

R. T. DRAVID,
Official Liquidator,
The C. I. Electric Supply & I. Co., Ltd.
Dated Tukku Ganj, Indore, C. I.,
The 7th August, 1924.
C R11020

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.
HANDSOME REWARD TO FINDER.

WE understand, five Currency Notes out of six Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each bearing numbers WD/7 75701 to WD/7 75706, Bombay Circle, have been lost by our Bhaiya Bhawaniprasad on Tuesday, the 19th instant, while deputed to pay up Hundies on that day. He first went to the firm of Ratilal Vardhman at Lohar Chawl at about 4-30 p.m. and paid there Rs. 1,000 in the form of Rs. 1,000 Note in exchange of two Hundies of Rs. 500 each duly paid up, out of Rs. 6,000 in the form of six Currency Notes he had; while going next to the Firm of Jethalal Fulchand at Princes Street for payment of Hundi, he learnt that the bundle of five Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each was missing and went immediately and inquired of the said Ratilal Vardhman as to whether the bundle was left at their place. They stated they did not find it there, afterwards the matter was communicated to the Police for investigation.

From the above, the loss or missing of the five Notes of Rs. 1,000 each seems to have happened between Ratilal Vardhman's Pedhi to Jethalal Fulchand's Pedhi. If any body finds and returns or gives trace of or any information, leading to the recovery or disposal of the said Notes or any of them of Rs. 1,000 each he will be handsomely rewarded.

The general public are warned against dealing with the above five Notes or any of them.

(Sd.) SHAH KANTILAL MANILAL,
Vithaldas Road, Princess Street,
Bombay, dated 22nd August, 1924.
R11048

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 2477 of 1924.

JETHMAL NARANDAS and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
THE BRITISH E. & O. CORPORATION. ..... Defendants.

To,
THE DEFENDANTS ABOVENAMED.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 2,250 mentioned in the Plaint or such other sum as may be justly due by you and interest at 9 per cent. on the monthly rents as they became due and payable till judgment for costs and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of September, 1924 to which date the hearing has been fixed.

Dated this 25th July, 1924.

R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20497

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JUGJIVANDAS MOKAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant a Broker, residing at Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

CHIMANDAL MOKAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant, brother of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year or our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
20491

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given by our client Mr. DEWJI RANOOJI PANSARE (Fruit Merchant of the Crawford Market) to Mr. Gangaram Shivji, on or about the 15th December, 1922, has from this day been revoked and cancelled. Any person therefore dealing with the said Gangaram Shivji or paying him any money on behalf of our client will do so at his risk.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1924.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for Mr. Dewji Ranooji Pansare.
C20484

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 805 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 5th day of March, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. LAKHMICHAND BALJI, a firm, carrying on business at Clive Road, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
A. M. JIWANJI AND COY, a firm, carrying on business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

That the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the said sum of Rs. 5,000 and interest thereon calculated at the rate of 13 annas per cent. per mensem from the 20th day of August, 1922, until judgment costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until payment and that they the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just to grant.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of September, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other persons able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 12th day of March 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL,

The 12th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20493

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMTOOLAISOO, wife of Abdul Kadar Nuruddin Bhora Mahomedan Inhabitant, resided at Surat, in the Bombay Presidency. ..... Deceased.

ABDUL KADAR NURUDDIN, of Surat Bhora Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Surat in the Bombay Presidency. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of July in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 13th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND COMPANY.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(TRUE COPY.)
R. B. MODY.
For
Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20/8/24.
26495

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREATEST EMOTIONAL ACTRESS OF OUR TIME
IN A GREAT EMOTIONAL PHOTO-PLAY

To-Night! This Week!

"MAD LOVE" 7 Reels featuring POLA NEGRI

HER LATEST and GREATEST PICTURE

THE FAMOUS BEAUTY OF A THOUSAND PASSIONS
The Programme includes the International News & a Comedy.

NEW CHURNEY ROAD, **West-End Cinema** OPP. CAMA BAUG.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT at 6, 8, & 10.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 4 P. M.

OWEN MOORE
IN
LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING
A SCREAMING FARCE

How would you like to get a breach of promise suit as your first wedding present? Be a nasty shock would it not? This is what happens to Owen Moore and the troubles and difficulties which result are good materials for a really witty and screamingly funny play. Some of the situations seem impossible of solution but Moore always manages to scramble out. Seven reels of sparkling huntour.

PATHE GAZETTE
WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES

KILL OR CURE
PATHE COMEDY

Prices: Rs.2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4. Including Tax.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAKHARAM DYANOBA alias GYANOBA BAGNE, of Bombay, Lingayat Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhandari Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai BAKULABAI, widow of Sakharam Dyanoba alias GYANOBA BAGNE, also of Bombay, Lingayat Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bhandari Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

20501

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHIVLAL NEMJI MEHTA, Hindu inhabitant, late of Wadhwan Camp, landed proprietor. ..... Deceased.

(1.) MANEKLAL UJAMSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay. (2) PANACHAND THACKERSEY, of Wadhwan Camp, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, the Surviving Executors of the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B MALABARI.
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of July 1924.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

23.03

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

To-day SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chawpati Babulnath Road next to Mr. Dalholker's Bungalow furniture by Roberts and Dewji Canji rich glass crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets table ornaments, vases sweet tone cottage piano, Phonograph, file cabinet, silver cabinet glass door show cases, hat stand, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs ice box, book stands meat safes, aluminium utensils soda machine and ladies' and gent's saddles, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

The property of Capt. F.A. Khan and others.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd August 1924.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF LATEST TYPE MADE TO-ORDER TEAK, BLACK AND REAL MAHOGANISED HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOMS FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY CHAPPELL PIANO PLAYER, KODAK CAMERA, TRAVELLING EMPIRE TYPEWRITER, CASHMIR CARVED WRITING TABLES SIDEBOARD, TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES FOLDING SCREENS, LONG CHIVAL GLASS GRAMOPHONE, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, ETC.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 44A, Wodehouse Road, next to Cleave House, Colaba latest type made-to-order carved and plain household furniture, consisting of oval sliding dining table, 6 Jacobian arm chairs, Fancy large mirror back and Cashmir carved, sideboards, dinner wagon, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, mirror back cabinets, cottage piano by Chappell with player, show cases, gramophone, Cashmir carved ladies' and office tables, book cases, carpets, camera, typewriter, music teapoys, solid iron beds, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, ladies' chival dressing tables to match cloth and gown press chest of drawers, mirror back hat-stand, boot and towel stands, marble tables, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery, plated ware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

Property of a European gentleman.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tele. No. 24927.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE DEVDHAR UPHAR GRIHA AND DEVDHAR ASHRAM KRISHNA BUILDING, NEAR BORI BUNDER TRAM JUNCTION.

By order of Mr. Govind Jagannath Padhye the Moragagee and on account and at the risk of Bhasker Vinayak Devdhar the Mortgagor Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Devdhar Uphar Grha and Devdhar Ashram near Bori Bunder Tram Junction at Krishna Building all the stock-in-trade of the aforesaid Hotel including brass and copper vessels such as kettles, dishes, bowls, tiffin baskets, water vessels etc as also all the furniture such as 50 wooden cots, mattresses, carpets, chadders, partitions, fans, round tables, chairs, sodawater bottles, wall pictures, etc.etc., together with the goodwill of the Hotel in one lot.

The above will be on view two days before the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1924.

J. S MODY & CO
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1924, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th day of August, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at "Akbar House", Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable household furniture, etc. comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry drawing room suite, cabinets, corner cabinets, cushioned easy chairs, reclining sofas, rich table ornaments, pictures, carpets, single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror chest of drawers, single and double mirror door almirahs, gramophone with records and stand, marble figures with stands, utensils, etc.

The property of Vernon A. Willard, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, STEEL WIRE ROPE, PIG LEAD, LIFE JACKETS, EMPTY CASKS AND CASES, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS AND TINS, TROOP GEAR, GALLEY GEAR, LEAD SHEETS, HORSE BOX, ETC., ETC.
One Launch "British India."
One Motor Car No. 5877.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th August 1924, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1924.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
Presents
IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'
Daily four shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P..M
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"ROGUES OF THE TURF"
Featuring FRED GROVES.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 3, 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"LYING LIPS"
With HOUSE PETERS.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.
Auctioneers.
87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PLOTS OF LAND ADMEASURING ABOUT 350 ACRES AT PANCH PAKHADI AND NOWPADA IN THANA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Keshar Dinanath Vaghle and Vithal Dinanath Vaghle, Messrs. BYREN & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following plots of land with outhouses, wells, pipe fittings, about one thousand trees of mangoes etc., standing thereon.

PARTICULARS

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground situate lying and being at Panch Pakhadi, Thana in the Registration District and Sub-District of Thana and bearing different Survey Nos.

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground situate lying and being at Nowpada, Thana in the Registration District and Sub-District of Thana and bearing different Survey Nos.

All those said pieces of land at Panch Pakhadi and Nowpada admeasure about 350 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonker and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in Shlotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort or the undersigned.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1924.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day and To-Morrow 4-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Prisoner of Zenda
ANTHONY HOPE'S
GREAT ROMANTIC STORY

Novelty CINEMA
To-Night and This Week
The Stirring Historical Film
'Poona Raided'
TIME AS USUAL

UNDER PATRONAGE OF INDIAN LEADERS.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF
Mr. B.G. HORNIMAN
Natyakala Pravarthak Natak Mandali
WILL STAGE
"EKHI-PAISA"
OR
"Mahatma's Preaching
AND
Miracles of Khaddhar"
with MASTER NANA'S SPECIAL NATIONAL SONGS
ON FRIDAY, the 29th August at 9-30 P.M.
AT THE
Baliwalla Grand Theatre,
TARDEO.
Rates:—Rs. 11-8, 8-, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 1-12, 1-2, and Ans. 14-9,
Tickets can be had at Messrs.
BALIWALLA THEATRE.
Near Tram Stables Tardeo.

AT LAST
Majestic Film Co.'s
NEW SOCIAL PRODUCTION
"REPENTANCE"
will be screened
—From—To-Day—
— At the —
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Featuring—Dolares Barry with many European and Indian Lady Stars.
DON'T FAIL THIS
"REPENTANCE"
to avoid your own for loosing it.
Note.—Thrilling chase of the well-known Motor-Cyclist RODOE-MAC and Railway train.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL
Sat. Sun. Holiday Extra Show

New Play! New Scenes!
Yashwanth Sangith Mandali
will Stage
this afternoon at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)
"CHALTI—DHOONYA"
and
New Grand Performance
To-Night at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
To-Morrow at 3-30 P. M (S. T.)
"PATT-VARDHAN"
or
LORD KRISHNA
the Redeemer
at Bombay Theatre, Grant Road.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, August 22.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying buying T T 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 11/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 553.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 613.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 603.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127½.
Bank's buying 90 D/st D P Rs. 122½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 164½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 310.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.51.
London—Paris Frcs 82.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.30.
London—Brussels Frcs 89.90.
London—Rome Liars 102.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, Aug. 21.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 5/16 dull
Bar Gold £4. 12. 1 quiet
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/4 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 1/2
Fes. Demand	550
American Dollars	310
Hongkong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	231
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	164 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Aug. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent	53 1/8
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 1/4
China sold, Continent bought.	Quiet.
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 21.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1930/90 £90.—plus 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 5/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/4 plus 1/8.
Conversion Loan £78 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 7/8 — 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112 3/4 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/2 plus 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £47 1/2 noml. unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 5/8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent £56 5/8 unchanged.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Christiania	16.93
Amsterdam	32.45
Switzerland	11.60
Belgium	24.09
Athens (yesterday's)	90.37
Prague	150.25

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, August 22.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15 6/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs 15/5.

Bullion Market is closed to-day.

LONDON, August 21.

Bar gold ready s. 92/1.
Silver ready d. 34/4.
Silver forward d. 34/4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull China sold. Continent bought.

GOLD.

London, Aug. 21.

There was a very keen demand from India. Of the whole of this week's arrival £350,000 has been taken up by India, in addition to a large quantity from Burban.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Aug. 21.

With continued upward movement of American exchange, price of silver continued to fall until Saturday. Since then, despite the fact that the Allied Conference has to come an agreement and contrary to market expecta-

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 22.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 36 to 41 points in New York futures. The market declined on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 12 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Some liquidation. Support indifferent."

In sympathy with a decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 509½ i.e. Re. 1¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the session tired Bills and Commission Houses were sellers and the prices gave way to Rs. 508. On Bazar operators buying the market improved to Rs. 508½ but soon after dropped to Rs. 506 on prominent Shroffs selling, and closed at the same rate at 1-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December January opened at Rs. 483 and advanced to Rs. 484 on scattered buying. Around this level Commission Houses and Bazar operators sold which caused a set-back and the market closed at Rs. 481½ at 1-30 p.m. F. G. Bengal Decr./January was nominally quoted Rs. 433½.

Our market for ready cotton had rather an easier tone yesterday and the demand from Exporters and local spinners was very poor. About 1,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

Our market at Sewri is closed to-day. The Marwari Bazar and Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for ready and forward business on account of Hindu holiday, and we will not issue our report.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

New York Market, 21st August, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
26.15	Oct.	26.28+13	26.12—03	25.76	+39
25.75	Dec.			25.35	+40
25.72	Jan.		25.57—15	25.32	+40
26.01	Mar.			25.65	+36
26.24	May			25.83	+41
On 20th August pot			New York	28.20	+15
,, ,,			,, New Orleans	26.63	38

Telegraphic market advices:—Hedge selling in small market. October highest 26.31 (at the opening), lowest 25.75 (1-36 p.m.), range .56 points.

Liverpool Market, 21st August, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
14.71	Oct.	14.86+15	14.90+19	14.83	—12
14.49	Jan.	14.64+15	14.66+17	14.59	—10
14.47	Mar			14.57	—10
14.43	May.			14.54	—11
14.23	Jul.			14.32	—09
Egyptian					
20.25	Nov.			20.25	—
19.85	Jan			19.85	—

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 375,000. Temperatures between 95 degrees and 100 degrees Western belt. Light to moderate rainfall North Carolina. Entire belt generally fair (cabled 10-15 a.m.)

(2) Weekly rainfall: Augusta, Raleigh .5 to .6 inch. Amarillo, Abilene, Atlanta, Littlerock and Shreveport 1 to 2 inches.

Balance belt no rain to .5 inches.

(3) American cross rate 4.49 3/4. Small market. Trade fixing call sales. Improved spot demand. Straddle selling. Temperature in Texas lower. Some rains South. (Cabled 4-45 p.m.)

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tions, there has been a sharp fall in sterling exchange on New York, this having been reflected in rise of price of silver. There was a fair amount of business done during the week for, whilst Cina both bought and sold, India and Continent bought and during the last few days America was more a buyer than seller. Recovery of price was perhaps a little too quick and to-day there was a slight reaction, but sellers were not pressing. Messrs. Mocatta's are of opinion that some further recovery is possible.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, August 22.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 67/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86
5 per cent War Loan due 1931-36 Rs 94/2.
3 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/14.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/5.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

SHARES.

BOMBAY, August 22.

The Share market remained closed to-day.

London, Aug. 21.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China ...	£ 20 1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£136
National Bank of India, Ltd. ...	£ 44 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. ...	£ 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. ...	£ 10 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 21.

Futures at New York.

October	25.76	—.39
Decemer	25.35	—.40
January	25.32	—.40
March	25.65	—.36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

August	15.55 plus	.23
October	14.88 ,,	.17
January	14.66 ,,	.17
March	14.63 ,,	.16
May	14.58 ,,	.15

Egyptians November 20.50 January 20.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

August ...	15.53 plus	.21
September ...	15.26 ,,	.21
October ...	14.83 ,,	.12
November ...	14.66 ,,	.11
December ...	15.57 ,,	.10
January ...	14.59 ,,	.10
February ...	14.57 ,,	.10
March ...	14.57 ,,	.10
April ...	14.56 ,,	.12
May ...	14.54 ,,	.11
June ...	14.37 ,,	.10
July ...	14.32 ,,	.09

Tone:—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ...	600

Mid. Americans Spot—Universal Standard 16.33—Improved demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis ...	25.85

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	26.12
January	25.63
March	25.94

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	26.10
January	25.62
March	25.92

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October	25.31
January	25.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
October	14.83 plus .12
January	14.50 ,, .10
March	14.57 ,, .10
May	14.54 ,, .11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

August	24.25 unchange
September	21.90 ,,
October	20.65 ,,
November	20.25 ,,
December	20.05 ,,
January	19.85 ,,
February	19.75 ,,
March	19.65 ,,
April	19.58 ,,
May	19.50 ,,
June	19.43 ,,
July	19.35 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

M. G. Bengal, "Good"	11.35
M. B. Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.75
M. G. Bengal, "Fine"	12.15
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.90
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	12.10
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.50
M. G. Broach "Good"	12.40
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	12.90
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.20
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.25
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.65
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 21.

Day's Receipts in all No. 5 Ports— Cotton	6000
Day's Exports to Continent	1000
October	25.76 — .39
December	25.35 — .40
January	25.32 — .40
March	25.65 — .36
Spot Cotton at New York	27.80 — .40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	26.25 — .38
October	25.00 — .40
December	25.11 — .36
Silver Foreign mined	68 5/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 21.

Total Actual Export 138,300,000 no change
Total Forwarded 15,600,000 Inc. 2,200,000
Total Imports 110,000,000 Inc. 1,200,000.
Total Stock 42,300,000 Dec. 400,000.
Actual Weekly Sales 78,300,000 Dec. 2,900,000; 22,900,000 Inc. 900,000.

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 21.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 5 3/6 August/September buyers and for August paid 54.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Aug./Sept buyers 54/6
Tone:—Firmer and dearer
Australian closed quiet at 57 for Aug/Sept. sellers
Choice White Karachi 54/3 for Aug/Sept. and for September 55 paid, and for afloat paid 54.
Soft Red Karachi 53/3 August/September value.
Tone of Indian Wheat:—Near positions are quiet and forward firmer.
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 52 sellers for January/February shipment.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs 52 sellers

London, Aug. 21.

Business was done to-day in Wheat. Parcel, Choice White Karachi afloat 54 and for September shipment 55/-.

WHEAT S AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 22
1924 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	7 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	7 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	11 14 0	12 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 65-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	73 0 0	14 14 0
Peppyseed, White	13 6 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	86 0 0	17 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	6 0 0

Forward.	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	9	0
Wheat, June-July			
Wheat, Sept	7	15	0
Wheat, Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed, Sept.	13	13	0
Linseed, Dec.	13	11	0
Groundnuts D/J	72	8	0
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso	87	3	0
Teelseed G&A 85/15 D/J	16	14	0
Cotton Seed D/J	5	14	0
Teelseed, Gajar, 50-50 Dec.-Jan.			

This Rates are unchanged on account of Hindoo Gokalasthami holiday.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 21

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed dull and easier lower options closed steadier £20 1/4 August/September value, and for January/February shipment at £18 7/8 paid and buyers.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 3/4 August/September value.

Castorseed Bombay closed steady but quiet at £29 3/4 sellers for August/September shipment.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Reel Bold £21 1/4 August/September sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria £21 1/2 August/September sellers.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 1/2 August/September sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug/Sep done sellers £22 1/4.
Tone:—Slow demand at easier rates.
Raw Linseed Month August done sellers 21/4/6.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc., Sep/Dec 40/9.

New York, Aug. 21.

Demand Bills 45,075

London, Aug. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 83.89
Exchange on London in Germany 18,845,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.52

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 21

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
21/9 September sellers.
21/9 October/December sellers.
22/1 January/February sellers.
22 3/4 January/February sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
22/3½ January/February sellers.
Tone:—Dull.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Prices of ready sugars have been reduced by eight annas per cwt. with large arrivals and partly due to higher exchange although demand continued very good and clearances were very satisfactory. Forward positions kept in smaller demand and good quantity changed hands amongst dealers in July at 21s. 3d. to 21s. 4½d., July-September at 21s. 3d. and October-December at 21s. 9d. all Free Bombay Harbour.

Mauritius Crystals was done for October-December at 20s. 10d. C. I. F. Bombay.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quieter markets with small business doing. Java reported quiet market with fair demand, prices have gone down nearly one gilder. There is fair business passing. London and America keeps steadier for near positions with good business doing. Mauritius keeps steady and is continued seller with moderate business.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 20-2 equal to 21s. 1d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 1,30,000 bags.
T. M. O. July 21s. 1d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. July-September 21s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. October-December 21s. 9d. F. B. Harbour.
Mauritius October-December 20s. 10d. F. B. Harbour.
Arrivals—
S. S. "Sureway" with 75,000 bags Java Sugar.
S. S. "Nile" with 30,000 bags Java Sugar.
S. S. "Nurjehan" with 73,000 bags Java Sugar.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 21

for January/February shipment.
Karachi, Barley 41/6 sellers for August September and 41 buyers for September.

METAL REPORT.

London, Aug. 21.

Tin Block	£20

METALS.

London, Aug. 21	
English best Selected Copper	£67
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63 3/8
Copper Braziers	£84½
Yellow Metal	£7 7/8
Hard Spelter	28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug 22.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	68	0	0
Copper	1/	69	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	68	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	68	0	0
Copper	2/	68	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		63	0	0
Panchteka Joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		49	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		22	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61	0	0
,, ,, ,, 1		60	0	0
,, ,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4		68	0	0
,, ,, ,, 1,		69	0	0
,, ,, ,, 1 1/4		68	0	0

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 22

Per Md.	Rs	a	p
Brass, English 3-4	62	8	0
Do 1	61	0	0
Do 1 1-4	62	8	0
Do 1 1-2	62	8	0
Do 1 3-4	62	8	0
Do 2	62	8	0

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 21.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct/Dec 14 1/4—sellers firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe August 14.—Firm on American buying.

FREIGHT.

London, Aug. 21.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15/-.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

We have to report little fluctuations in the market. Business passing is less than normal. Supply is much more than the actual consumption. Prices in many cases are nominal. Alizarines see some business at varying rates. The tone is weak.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow, Rs. 94 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger, Rs. 92 per cwt.
Alizarines I. P., Rs. 90 per cwt
Congo Red, Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 6-8 per lb.
Indenthrene Violet, Rs. 6-8 per lb.
Chrysophinine, Rs. 3-8 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 1-12 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1-8 per lb.
Sulphur Black Re. 1 per lb.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Mill stores market kept featureless throughout the whole week. Buyers were limited, and consumers are very cautious making purchases to meet with their immediate requirements only. Home offers have been in some cases very firm, while other commodities have shown signs of appreciable decline. Steel Reeds are quoted at 3d less 5 per cent C.I.F. Bombay. Cotton Healds are now booked at 23d. C.I.F. Bombay. Local prices for Healds and Reeds are Rs. 1-11-0 and Re. 0-3-3 respectively.

Woollen and Leather goods have been steady, with quite a moderate demand. Pickers English are quoted at Rs. 55 to Rs. 67 per gross. Picking Bands are placed at Rs. 2 per lb. ordinary quality of hairy bands. Roller Skins freely change hands at Rs. 55, while country skins are quoted at Rs. 35 per dozen.

Japanese Bobbins are silent. Roving and Slubbing Bobbins have nothing worth noting. King Rabbeth (Jap.) changed hands at Rs. 9, an appreciable decline of about a rupee per gross. English Ring Rabbeth are placed at Rs. 18 net per gross. Other Bobbins are practically same.

The quotations are:—
Healds 15/40s. Rs. 1-11-3.
Reeds. Re. 0-2-3.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken. Rs. 8-8.
Scroll Bandings. Rs. 1-7.
Tubular Bandings. Rs. 2-4.
Ropes. Rs. 2-1-6.
Slubbing Tubes Japan. Rs. 24.
Roving Tubes Japan. Rs. 28.
Pirns Conical 5in. Wilson. Rs. 14-8.
Pirns Universal Japan. Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Enamel Wilson, Rs. 18-8.
Warper Bobbins English. Rs. 78.
Dobby Harness. Rs. 99.9.
Card Cans Fibre. Rs. 3-12.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Continental chemicals have shown considerable decline in some of the articles, while others are practically unchanged. Epsom salt has been firm with no signs of decline in near future. Brown sugar lead and Bichromate soda have gone down and are placed at Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 per cwt. Zinc Chloride, too, witnessed a decline and is quoted at Rs. 20-8 per cwt. Antimony salt changed hand at Re. 0-8-0 per lb. Bleaching kept dull at Rs. 12-8 per cwt. Caustic soda American was placed at Rs. 22 per cwt. Sodium sulphide had a very limited demand and the price has gone down to Rs. 12-8. Oxalic acid, Copper sulphate, Liquor ammonia, Litharge and Farine all have shown signs of some decline.

The last mail has brought report of an abundant crop of potatoes in Holland. This has enabled manufacturers there to undercuote for forward contracts. Dextrine also is quoted easy.

The tone of the market in general is easy.

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt, Rs. 5-8.
Antimony Salt, Re. 0-8-3.
Acetate Lead White, Rs. 35.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 13.
Potassium Chlorate, Re. 0-3-3.
Caustic Soda, Rs. 22-4.
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 5-8.
Dextrine, Rs. 26-4.
Maize Starch, Rs. 15-8.
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 12-12.
Acetic Acid, Re. 0-8-3.
Aniline Salt, Re. 0-8-0.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 4-8.
Acetate Lead Brown, Rs. 36.
Bichromate Potash, Rs. 39.
Farina, Rs. 15.
Oxalic Acid, Rs. 28.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 22

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 21st August 1924.

Cotton	310 Bales.
Wheat	6125 Cwts.
Linseed	6656 ,,
Rapeseed etc, ...	1327 ,,
Gingellyseed	182 ,,
Poppyseed	101 ,,
Groundnuts	1444 ,,
Castorseed	2510 ,,
Rice	607 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	7253 ,,
Mowraseed	222 ,,
Gram	1342 ,,
Tawsr	82 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	716 ,,
Bajri	Nil ,,
Coal	515 Tons

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONEY

Bombay, August 22.

There was a sudden change in the money market during the week, following a good demand from Calcutta for the financing of the crops. Calcutta has been drawing rather heavily on Bombay and some has been raised this week to 5 per cent. Call money is quoted as about 4 per cent. and the rate for fixed deposits for the two and four months periods is about 4 per cent.

The last statement issued by the Imperial Bank shows a decrease of Rs. 94.11 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 27,37,48,000. The trade demand again shows an improvement; Loans have increased by Rs. 96.79 lacs; Cash Credits by Rs. 22.50 lacs and Inland Bills Discounted by Rs. 68.89 lacs. Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 57.91 lacs; while Other Deposits have decreased by Rs. 39.97 lacs. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.14 as compared with 27.06 last week.

The gilt-edged market has declined following the rise in the Bank rate and steadier money rates. 3½ per cent. Paper is quoted at Rs. 97/12. 3 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 98 and Rs. 98/12. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 102/14 and 104/5 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, were put through round Rs. 101/1 and Rs. 101/10; 1930 at Rs. 103/8 and 1932 at Rs. 104/12. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted round Rs. 108/10.

EXCHANGE.

Following the decline in the dollar quotation and the tightness in the money market, sterling exchange firmed up during the week from 1s. 5 1/32d. to 1s. 5 3/8d. with business done at 1s. 5 13/32d. It is reported that Imperial Bank bought about £320,000 at 1s. 5 3/8d. in Calcutta and about £320,000 at 1s. 5 3/8d. and £35,000 at 1s. 5 13/32d. in Bombay, their present buying rate still being 1s. 5 13/32d. Export bills were showing during the week both here and in Calcutta, but were easily off-set by the large demand for imports of gold bullion. The tone of the market is at present uncertain but will depend on movements in the price of gold in London. A notable feature of the week has been the steadiness in the rates for near delivery while the premium for forward has almost disappeared there being occasional sales at 1/32d. better for December/January.

The strong advance in the dollar quotation reported during recent weeks was arrested on profit taking and selling by Continental centres. The rate declined from 4.54 1/4 to 4.48 3/4 closing at 4.51. Although the result of the London Conference has been well received its acceptance by both the German and French parliaments is awaited with keen interest in New York and other markets. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs at 82.70 Belgian francs at 89.90 and the Italian lira at 10.2.

The following are the figures of Indian overseas trade for the month of July 1924:—Total import of private merchandise Rs. 1998 lacs. Total exports of private merchandise Rs. 2898 lacs. Net movement of treasure imports Rs. 290 lacs. Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure in favour of India Rs. 320 lacs. Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India Rs. 597 lacs.

GOLD.

The gold market generally remained steady with sharp fluctuations, the rates moving in sympathy with sterling exchange and the price of the metal in London. The daily intake has improved at the lower level of rates. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 92s. 3d. and 90s. 8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 24/5 ready, Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 24/5 for 15th August settlement, Rs. 24/5/3 and Rs. 24/1/6 for 15th September settlement and Rs. 24/4 and Rs. 24/2/3 for 18th October settlement. The rate for sovereigns has declined from Rs. 15/8 to Rs. 15/6 and Rs. 15/5/6 to Rs. 15/4 forward. The off-take average some 40,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 1 lac tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 84,15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £11,53,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 49,39,417 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £345,000.

SILVER.

There were minor fluctuations in the silver market during the week which, on the whole, was steady although it has not responded fully to the rise in the London market on account of sterling exchange. A fair amount of business was done both for August and September Settlements. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London advanced from 3s. 2 7/8d. to 3s. 3 1/2d. and closes at 3s. 3 1/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34 5/16d and 33 5/8d. ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were 80/7 and Rs. 80 ready. Rs. 80/7 and Rs. 80 for 19th August settlement, Rs. 80/12 and Rs. 80/4 for 18th September settlement and Rs. 80/15 and Rs. 80/11 for 17th October settlement. The off-take has improved and averages about 150 bars a day, and the stock is estimated at about 5,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about 2800 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about 1930. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 2615 bars Rs. 12,13,674 in specie and Rs. 37,327 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £2,500.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under review and the market again exhibited a more active tone on account of the general belief regarding the removal of the excise duty of 3½ per cent. levied on Indian mills piece-goods. A fair amount of business was placed during the week. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 671/4 668/12-686/4; Century Rs. 337/4-337/8-342/8; Central India Rs. 498/12 468/12-500; Crescent Rs. 222/8-232/8; Kohinoor Rs. 1000-1050; New Great Rs. 310/307/8-322/8; Pearls Rs. 568/12 567/8-576/4; Simplex Rs. 196/4-192/8 215; and Swadeshi Rs. 547/8-585-550.

The miscellaneous section ruled quiet Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 165; Bombay Burma Rs. 303/12; Bk. Burma Petrol Rs. 5/12; Bombay Tram Rs. 90/10 and Tata Deferreds at Rs. 47/8. Scindia Steam Navigation shares have improved from Rs. 7/8 to 8/4. Cement and Manganese shares were quiet Bundi cement quoting Rs. 10. Katni Ordinary Rs. 65 with deferreds at Rs. 175. Railway shares are steady. Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 840, Central Provinces Rs. 104, Guiarat Rs. 82 Sindh Light Rs. 155 and Tapti Valley Rs. 630.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1400 with Contributories at Rs. 356. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 81 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/4.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating, but on the whole show a heavy decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on heavy speculative Wall Street and South selling, and general long liquidation on reports of more favourable crop prospects. Later the values improved on local shorts covering and some straddle buying.

Since our last report, the American markets have for the major portion of the week shown their downward trend, chiefly owing to the "bearish" feeling which prevailed there on reports of good rains in Texas and increased crop estimates, coupled with absence of boll-weevil damage. All these have led to increased hedge and speculative selling towards the greater part of the week and it is only a couple of days back that we have witnessed some recovery in values due mainly to rains having ceased, combined with somewhat unfavourable weekly Government weather report. The situation has been entirely guided by weather conditions and reports in this connection are of late of a conflicting nature which can be judged from the fact that extreme weakness is followed by comparative steadiness and an advancing tendency, the easier feeling being due more to the prevailing sentiment than anything else. We quite realise that any signs of further rains might bring about a moderate fall in values, but on the other hand a week or ten days of dry weather would certainly create anxiety and alarm, with the result that a considerable appreciation in values might easily be experienced. Although private authorities base their ideas on an yield of about 13/13,500,000 bales, we do not wish to fall in with their views and from our past experience we believe that the ultimate outturn of the crop will probably be considerably below these figures. At the present moment the whole world is on a look-out as to what may happen this season and it will indeed be a disaster if last year's happenings were to occur again.

Trade reports from Manchester indicate an improvement in the demand which has sprung up from the recent substantial break in values. The smart set-back has no doubt encouraged customers abroad to develop the enquiry which seemed to be out of existence a few weeks ago. The American spot enquiry has of late been good, but the actual turnover has not been large.

Until the situation becomes more crystallised, we advise caution, as it is still early to form any soundly based opinion as to the final outturn of the crop either one way or the other. Our advice would be for the time being to buy in weak markets in a conservative fashion.

Notwithstanding the lower advices from America, our local market has kept remarkably steady. The steadiness has been mainly due to absence of rain up-country which is being now badly required in many cotton growing districts. For the present we do not see any reason for a decline in prices here, but rather look for a gradual upward tendency and therefore are in favour of making purchases whenever the market is depressed.

The demand for Ready cotton continues to run on satisfactory lines and Japanese Houses have been keen buyers. In view of generally patchy rains we expect the demand to steadily broaden.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.	
New York October	27.65	25.76	minus 189
New York December	27.05	25.35	minus 170
New York January	26.97	24.32	minus 165
New York March	27.20	25.65	minus 155
New York May	27.33	25.83	minus 150
Liverpool October	15.53	14.83	minus 70
Liverpool January	15.22	14.89	minus 63
Liverpool March	15.15	14.57	minus 58
Liverpool May	15.06	14.54	minus 52

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 15th instant at Rs. 523 and gradually declined to Rs. 520 on selling by Commission Houses and prominent shroffs. On the 16th instant the market opened at Rs. 515 easier in response to a heavy decline in New York futures. On buying by Bazar operators, Commission Houses and shroffs the prices improved to Rs. 519. In accordance with a further sharp fall in America on the 18th instant the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 514½. Buying by Commission and Exporting Houses and Bull operators raised the values to Rs. 518. Around this level jobbers and shroffs sold which caused a setback and the prices dropped to Rs. 515½. On the 19th instant the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 512 in sympathy with a further sharp decline in New York futures. Going up to Rs. 513 the market gave way to Rs. 509½ on selling by Commission Houses, but again recovered to Rs. 512 on Bull operators buying. On the 20th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 510 and gradually improved to Rs. 513 on Commission Houses and Bull operators buying. Touching Rs. 511½ the prices further advanced to Rs. 514½ on Bazar operators buying. On the 21st instant the market opened at Rs. 513½ and declined to Rs. 510 on Bazar operators and Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 511.

Fine Oomra December-January opened on the 15th instant at Rs. 500 and gave way to Rs. 491 on prominent shroffs selling. From this level the market improved to Rs. 496 on Japanese Houses and Bulls buying, but again gave way to Rs. 486 on prominent shroffs selling. After sharp fluctuations the market closed on the 21st instant at Rs. 486. F. G. Bengal December-January opened on the 15th instant at Rs. 446 and closed at Rs. 436 on the 21st instant the highest being Rs. 447 and the lowest Rs. 435.

PIECE-GOODS.

AUGUST 22

The cloth market has not shown much change during the past week. The tone has been steady, but there is very little doing by way of business. Some transactions have resulted amongst the merchants in the bazaar. The scarcity of rain in several districts has been a source of anxiety to the merchants, as the demand has been curtailed. The fluctuations in the value of the raw material have created an unsettled feeling throughout the market, and buyers have been chary to do business with any freedom in consequence of the anticipated reaction in cotton rates. The quotations from Manchester have been rather easier, but sales of weight have not resulted, as it has been found difficult to induce merchants to offer the prices required by the shippers. The rate of exchange has taken a favourable turn during the week, but the constant fluctuations have hampered trade to some extent. Some stability in exchange is essential for trading on a free scale, as otherwise in spite of all precautions the business becomes speculative and all calculations of the merchants are upset when the goods bought for forward shipments arrive here. Many dealers, having suffered heavy losses, are now limiting their business to small quantities in accordance with their requirements. The monopoly held by some dealers for some well-known cloths has changed hands. Some big importing firms, who had confined their cloths to a few well-known merchants, have now made these open for several dealers. This change in the policy has been necessitated by the inability of those merchants to buy lots of large quantities at a time. The uncertainty regarding the future outlook has all along hindered the dealers in making fresh purchases. The floods in Malabar and Karachi have made matters worse, and the dearth of rain in several cultivating districts has been causing anxiety everywhere.

White Nainsooks in 45 and 50 inches by 18 yards of the values of Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 7 have been in better request, but stocks are scarce. There is also a fair demand for White Jaconets in 38 inches by 20 yards worth from Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 10-8-0. White Mulls and Shirtings have not shown any change. Grey goods have been quiet.

Local mill cloths have been steady. No increase in prices has been established in spite of the hiher rate squeezed out from the merchants by the Mill Agents in the recent sales. Fresh sales have not been reported, as the Mills are requiring higher prices.

(The Cloth Markets were closed on Friday 22nd instant for Janmaashtmi Holiday and will be closed on the 27th instant (Jain holiday(, 30th innstant (Amwas), and 3rd September (Jain holiday).

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39×	37 1/2	38	13	14 0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..		16	0 0
„ No 33,000	..45×	„ ..		15	8 0
„ No. 2800	....37×	..		13	0 0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..		13	4 0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..		15	0 0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..		15	8 0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..		16	0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„ ..		13	10 0
„ No. 2750	..45×	„ ..		15	12 0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..		..	
„ No. 2310	..44×38	1-2..		..	
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1-2..		21	0 0
„ BB	..38×38	1-2..		18	0 0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..		16	8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×	37 1/2	38	13	10 0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..		14	0 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..		13	14 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×	38	Avg.	19	8-0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	Net		27	12 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40			16	0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..		8	12 0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..		7	0 0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..		7	11 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS— .....

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..		27	0 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..		28	12 0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..		18	12 0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..		..	

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..		8	4 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..		9	4 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..		10	4 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..		11	4 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..		7	12 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..		3	15 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..		7	10 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..		7	12 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..		6	4 0
„ No. 5352	..42×20	Net		10	8 0
„ No. 2755	..42×20	Net		11	8 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net		14	8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..		3	15 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..		5	2 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..		5	10 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..		6	2 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"	48"53×18	Avg.		6	4 0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..		7	11 0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..		5	8 0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..		6	0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..		6	4 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..		6	12 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..		7	4 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..		7	2 0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20	..		7	11 0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27×18	..		..	
Flemings No. 8080	..26+18	..		3	12

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..		4	12 0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..		4	9 0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..		3	14 0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..		4	0 0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..		4	2 0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..		4	4 0
„ No. 39020 T. B.	38×22	..		7	2 0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..		5	6 0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..33×18	..		..	
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..		6	6 0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..		6	14 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360				7	6 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..		..	
Greaves' No. 30000-50000	„	..		..	
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..	..26×18	..	4	10 0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"	..	..		4	10 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

No. 666 Grey Shirtings	Net	..		13	4 0
„ 2500 „	„ „	..		20	0 0
„ 55000 „	„ „	..		15	12 0
„ 5151 „	„ „	..		15	12 0
„ 3800 „	„ „	..		20	8 0
"C" Grey Sheetings	„	„ Ex-Bond		10	6 0
"9" Dragons	„ „	„ „		10	6 0
"Elephant" Drills	„ „	..		20	0 0
"Duck" Drills	„ „	..		16	0 0

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions.
Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced ?

YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, August 22.

Since our last report, the Yarn market has been very dull and disappointing, and except for certain number of bales in Japanese Yarns, there has been hardly any business to report. The sudden and serious decline in American cotton made our market easy and the dealers lost all confidence in the present high level of prices. The continued absence of demand, combined with the shortage of rains in many districts, have been causing much anxiety amongst the buyers who are now not in a mood to buy, and prefer to wait and watch the developments. The falling prices naturally stopped buying even in small lots, and the whole market appears as if there is no life. The stocks are certainly not heavy, and that is why prices do not fall at once, but as the offtake is very poor, dealers get disheartened, and sometimes sell off their holdings at market rates. Upcountry demand is entirely absent, as the Mills in those districts are selling their Yarn cheaper, and inquiries received from those districts are found unworkable. Money have continued to be tight. China is reported dull, and Rangoo finds the present prices unsuitable. The condition report this time is expected bearish, and people wait for further decline in Cotton and hence in Yarns.

Manchester Yarns are hitherto neglected. Quotations for forward are quite unsuitable for this market, and there is very little business done.

Japanese Yarns sell slowly from stock and for near deliveries. Prices for forward have also declined to some extent, and business in small lots is being done in Mercerised Yarns, and in some single Yarns. Though the prices offered are much attractive, as compared with those of the Indian and English Yarns, buyers are much afraid of continued Japanese selling and rendering our market easy.

Indian Mills are seriously thinking of selling but find no buyers except at ridiculous rates, especially when buyers have lost all along in their purchases.

The general Trade opinion is inlined to lower prices, and so long as the prices do not decline to some extent and become steady it is difficult to expect good demand and any improvement.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 22.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1	2	9
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David ..	..No	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan ..	..No.	40—1	1	9	6
„ ..	..No.	42—2	1	13	9
„ ..	..No	20	1	2	6
„ ..	..No	32	1	7	0

SUGAR AND COTTON FORECASTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

First sugarcane forecast for 1924-25 shows that the total area planted with sugarcane is estimated at 25,66,000 acres as against 27,15,000 acres at the corresponding date of last year or a decrease of 5 per cent. Weather conditions at the time of planting were not generally favourable and the present condition of the crop is on the whole fair, but much depends on the future course of the monsoon.

First cotton forecast for 1924-25:—Owing to the late commencement of sowings this year on account of the late arrival of the monsoon it is not at present possible to give a correct estimate of the area sown in several tracts. The area sown so far as reported comes to 1,27,13,000 areas this year as compared with 12,35,000 acres (revised figures) at the corresponding time last year or an increase of 3 per cent. Sowings though delayed were carried out under favourable conditions and the present condition and prospects of the crop are on the whole good.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR.—"The Prisoner of Zenda", which was shown yesterday at the Excelsior Theatre, is one of the season's superplays. The magic of Rex Ingram, Director of "The 4 Horsemen of the Apocalypse", has given this old Anthony Hope classic of love and intrigue and adventure a new performance on the screen. And as it comes to life in all the beauty and magnificence which only the screen could give it, it becomes a thing of pure romance and enchantment.

Lewis Stone gives a flawless performance of the dual role of Rassendyll and King Rudolph. Alice Terry is a most charming and regal Princess Flavia. Robert Edeson is an ideal Colonel Sapt and Stuart Holmes and Ramon Navarro as Black Michael and Rupert of Hentzau are the perfect villains of your imagination. Others who give splendid performances are Barbara La Marr, Malcolm McGregor, Edward Connelly and Lois Lee.

Special arrangements have been made for a Matinee for school-children on next Thursday (the 28th instant) at 4-30 p.m., when students will be admitted at half price to any part of the theatre except the gallery.

This will be of special interest to scholars as we understand that the "Prisoner of Zenda" is prescribed for the Matriculation Examination next year.

* * *

PATHE CINEMA.—The title of the main picture in Pathe's new programme is a little misleading. "Love is an awful thing" rather suggests a problem play with a strong domestic setting. But as a matter of fact, it is a very funny picture concerning a man who on his wedding day is placed in the extremely unpleasant situation of being summoned to answer a breach of promise case. Owen Moore who is the leading man in this play gets into endless difficulties over the affair, but with surprising ingenuity and the fullest use of his wits, contrives to overcome all his troubles and finally, by a stroke of good luck, plays the chief part in a happy wedding. It is a sparkling and clever production and from the start to finish one wonders what will be the end of the complications which arise.

There is also, of course, the ever popular Pathe Gazette with its latest picture news and another Pathe comedy, called "Kill or Cure", which is extremely funny, and well worth its place in a cinema programme.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer has given notice of three resolutions for the forthcoming session of the Council of State:—(1) suggesting the appointment of a single salaried board in the place of various existing provincial boards for the whole of India to regulate the import into India of cinema films and to exercise a stricter control over cinemas in general, (2) proposing a committee of officials and non-officials to consider the whole question of difficulties and grievances of Haj pilgrims, and (3) urging inclusion of a representative of the travelling public elected by recognised passenger associations in the railway advisory committees in the provincial headquarters.—A.P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 22.

Aufora, Pristly, Genoa.
Bandra, Lindon, Bushreh.
Narkunda, Evans, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday.

Naldera, Coldwell, Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Anfora for Genoa.
Steamer Malda for Antwerp.
Steamer Varella for Persian Gulf.

S S Aufora:—The M Italiana steamer Aufora, 3540 tons, Captain G Pristly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain Lindon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Naldera, 9705 tons, Captain H G Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Naldera, 9705 tons, Captain G Coldwell will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, August 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Naldera, 8794, 23/8, M M and Co.
3 City of Baroda, 4500, K'chi, 26/8, K N and Co.
4 Nile, 5260, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
5 Morocco 2467, Hull 25/8, J F & Co.
6 Liebenfels 3851, K'chi 28/8, L Edwards Ld.
7 Amur Maru, 4823 Japan, 25/8 O S Kaisha.
9 Cl Murray, 3678, Antwerp N F, J F & Co.
Chakla 1727, Karachi, 6/9 M M & Co.
12 Circassia 4327, Liverpool 3/9 Graham & Co.
12 Nagina 4089, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
13 Chyebassa, 3992, N.F., N.F., M M and Co
14 Somersetshire, 4546, Dunkirk, 27/8, T M and Co.
15 Craconia, 4782, Trieste, 1/9, L Triestino.
17 Vasha 3020, Busra N F, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Morioka Maru, 3096, Kobe 31/8 N Y Kaisha
2 Clan Macneil, 3788, 26/8, J F and Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, Bana, 27/8, M M and Co.
5 Chenab, 2157, Barcelona, 28/8, Graham and Co.
6 Sureway, 3387, N.F., 25/8, A Gule and Co.
9 & 11 Nurjehan, 3379, Cal 30/8 T M & Co.
15 Jalavijaya 3297 Rangoon 25/8, S S N Co.
17 Havildar, 3086, Java, N.F., T M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

H Karachi 125 N F, N F, R Assaria & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
Clan Macvicar due about 3rd September, Agent James Finlay Co.
Kandahar due about 10th September, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

FROM HULL.

Borderer due about 1st September, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels due about 26th August, Agent L Edward Co.
Lanterfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Simla due about 27th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ceylon due about 22nd August, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd September, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Soommelsdyk due about 2nd September, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F P Campbell Co.
Arcturus due about 31st August, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jalapa due about 25th August, Agent Volkart Bros.
Selma City due about 7th September, Agent M M and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Alps Maru due about 23th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 10th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Aki Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 27th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 6th September, Agent M M and Co.
Karoa due about 20th September, Agent M M and Co

EXPORTS.

August 22.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—500 cwt gingelly oil cake N V Velmohamed; 1000 cwt mowra seed oil cakes John Lesley & Co; 55 bales cotton waste Ralli Bros; 35 bales cotton waste Kanmjee Visram & Co; 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes Bhasker H Lele; 6 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 38 bales wool R Peerchand; 29 bales wool M Balia; 22 bales wool H Ramgopal; 250 bales wool R Virchand; 25 bales wool C Ramswarup; 63 bales wool G Gumanmal; 37 bales wool B Shivalab; 36 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 225 bales wool O Oomersey; 11 bales wool S Kesrimall; 270 bales wool D Kundanmall; 64 bales wool Noormahomed & Sons.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—600 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton fly Khimjee Visram & Co; 56 cwt dry casings (14 cases) Ad Meyer; 75 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—1500 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmohamad.

S S Chenab for Barcelona:—4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Malda for Leith:—100 bales bone sinews N V Velmohamed; 750 bales hide fleshing N V Velmohamed; 10000 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamed; 43500 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 9000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Permanand & Co.

S S Malda for Middlesbro':—1750 tons manganese ore W & A Graham & Co; 750 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Anfora for Genoa—2000 cwt old iron scrap G N Cassum; 4160 cwt linseed Strauss & Co Ltd; 350 tons old iron scrap K. M. Nathoo; 2300 tons manganese ore R. Bossi & Co; 200 tons old iron plates R. Bossi & Co. 300 tons old iron scrap R. Bossi & Co; 100 tons old iron scrap H. K. M. Jaitha & Sons; 110 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand & Co Ltd; 330 bales cotton J. A. Begbie & Co Ltd; 10 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co; 412 bales cotton M. Amersey & Co; 200 tons old scrap iron A. S. Molovbhoy.

S S Antora for Naples:—9700 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Narkunda for London:—4 packages cotton durries and woollen mats Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 6000 cwt wheat pollards The Bombay Co Ltd; 3000 cwt wheat middlings The Bombay Co Ltd; 1742 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co; 200 cwt deer horns J Rahemtoola; 3 bundles broad tails of lambs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 15 bales broad tails of Persian lambs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 7 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 96 bales 32 bundles Persian lamb skins raw Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 18 bundles woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 4 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 8 bales squirrel's skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 40 cwt fishmaws H A Mohamed & Sons; 5400 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohamed; 2000 cwt white peas E D Sassoon & Co Ltd; 7 bales goat skins tanned H R Rahemanbhoy & Co; 3 bundles woollen rugs Thos Cook and Sons; 3 bundles fox skins Thos Cook & Sons; 63 cwt sandalwood chips S Nowroji & Co. 5 cases cotton curtains C B Bhootwalla; 6 bales goat skins tanned Meyer Nissim; 4 bales sheep skins tanned Meyer Nissim; 50 bales cotton cuttings S Gordhan & Sons. 100 cwt fannel seed E Virjee & Co; 30 cwt gum tragacanth E Virjee & Co.

S S Cracovia for Piracus:—21 cwt gum karaya N Muljee & Co; 3 cwt nux vomica N Muljee & Co.

S S Nile for New York:—2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros; 4 bales cotton and woollen carpets The American Express Co; 1 package woollen carpets Thos Cook & Son; 100 cwt cartraway seed M Thadani & Co; 14 casks sheep intestines S M H Kadarbaklish; 12 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 400 cwt corriander seed E Virjee & Co; 80 cwt sandlewood (64 bundles) E Virjee & Co; 525 cwt gum arabic N Muljee & Co; 105 cwt gum karaya N Muljee & Co.

S S Nile for Philadelphia:—1000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co Ltd; 2 bales cotton and woollen carpets The American Express Co; 50 bales cotton waste S Gordhan & Sons.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S S Amur Maru for Hongkong:—11 cwt ghee M E A Tayebkhan.

S S Morroko Maru for Kobe—40 cases I condiments (1440 lbs) S P M Poonjiaji & Co; 400 bales cotton Volkart Bros

S S Morroko Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

August 22.

S S Karagola Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Durban:—1216 tons coal; 87 boxes gold bullion. 15 cases gold bullion; 40 bars silver; 2 cases specles; 30 cases empty gas cylinders; 2 cases silver coins; 20 cases soap; 92 bundles old copper; 11 bundles hides; 989 bundles cloves; 1 bundle ivory; 32 pieces ivory; 2 cases ivory; 249 tusks ivory; 25 bags coffee; 3 bags betelnuts; 239 bags potatoes; 101 bags copper pipes; 18 pieces broken brass.

From Killindini:—6611 bales cotton.

S S Malda Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From London:—119 bales old clothing; 61 bales S H clothing; 215 bales old newspapers; 25 bales shooks; 23 cases provisions; 120 cases medicines; 17 cases oil stores; 13 cases toilet soap; 200 cases common soap; 57 cases vinegar; 61 cases boot polish; 126 cases castor oil; 26 cases wine; 22 cases acids; 19 cases biscuits; 15 cases essences; 2 drums lubricating oil; 50 drums lubricating grease. 400 kegs lubricating grease; 100 kegs litharge; 120 kegs white lead; 1290 kegs paint; 34 packages paint; 31 cases paint; 132 drums paint; 170 drums varnish; 22 cases varnish; 65 cases colour; 10 casks colour; 18 casks files; 14 casks railway lamps; 23 bales wall paper; 425 bundles yellow metal sheets; 105 cases paper. 16 cases scrap celluloid; 10 cases cheese; 13 cases plaster of paris. 45 cases dry ginger ale. 200 cases fruit salt; 24 cases gripe water; 120 cases oatmeal; 28 cases portwine; 10 cases vegetable black; 250 cases gin; 10 cases lime juice cordial; 21 cases tinned sausages; 20 cases benedictine; 28 cases champagne; 53 cases tallow; 98 cases cable. 114 cases beer; 400 tins pitch; 65 bundles steel plates; 727 casks cement. 100 bags cement; 62 drums ship's composition; 740 stoneware jars.

From Middlesbro'—2500 bundles galv corr sheets; 162 bundles steel hooping; 131 bundles steel channels; 84 steel angles; 45 mild steel flats; 375 steel rails; 200 draw bars; 1187 steel plates; 79 cases rivets; 25 bags rivets.

From Antwerp:—65 cases candles; 27 cases paper; 200 cases vegetable fat; 60 cases fat. 65 cases champagne; 17 cases essential oil; 16 cases copper ware; 36 cases fig. fancies; 65 cases nails; 25 cases safety matches; 197 cases tiles; 150 bales straw boards; 50 drums hydrosulphite; 12 drums zinc chloride; 483 bundles steel sleepers; 368 bundles steel bars; 11265 pieces steel bars; 327 iron pipes; 100 steel angles. 50 mild steel tees; 50 tubes; 65 cases wine; 163 drums wine.

S S Nagina Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Rangoon:—38678 bags rice; 249 bars pigiead; 16 bundles old tarpaulins; 10 cases cigars; 14 cases brass foils; 148 cases cutch tablets; 28 cases hasps and staples; 517 bags maize; 250 bags cotton seed.

From Akyab:—8217 bags rice.

From Cochin:—9095 bundles coir yarn; 289 bundles mats; 898 bundles coir rope; 184 coils coir rope; 98 kallies shells; 175 drums coconnut oil; 16 casks maroti oil; 27 cases black tea. 649 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—31 bales cotton yarn; 118 bales cotton; 780 bundles coir yarn; 6 coils coir yarn; 63 jottas coir yarn. 16 jottas coir rope; 64 coils coir rope; 58 jottas cocoanuts; 1764 bags cocoanuts.

CARMEL BRANDY.
PURE EXTRACT OF GRAPE.
The Brandy par-excellence.
The Brandy that rejuvenates.
The Brandy that is pure & rich.
The Brandy that is worth having.

Carmel Brandy has no colouring matter—no sugar and no injurious mixing. It is the pure, unadulterated extract of rich Palestine Grapes made at Baron Rothschilds Grand Cellars at Richon-le-Zion.

Carmel Brandy Competes with all makes of Brandy throughout the world for Quality and Price.

Rs. 5-4-0 per Bottle.

Obtainable From—D. D. BARIA, D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., A. VIANELLI, JAMES PEARSE & Co., MONGINI Ltd., MANEKJI & Co., B. X. FURTADO & Sons. & UMRIGAR BROS.,
Sole Representative for the Societe Co-Operative Vigneronne
S. H. HASKELL, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 Mile.

PALEFACE	1
MAYIAH	2
LATIFF	3

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1 Mile.

WITNESS	1
ZAIDAN	2
MOZAN	3

THE BANGALORE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

THE KNUT	1
ZARA	2

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

SCHEHALLION	1
RABALTO	2
MISS EVANS	3

THE YERRAWDA PLATE. Div. I. Distance 6 Furlongs.

UNRULY	1
GREEN MALT	2
SAUCE	3

THE YERRAWDA PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 Furlongs.

KASER GIRL	1
BRIDAL BLUSH	2
HARRY TATE	3

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Div. I. Distance 6 furlongs.

DUGALD DALGETTY	1
SPRINGLET	2
LOMO	3

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

MARTENORA	1
PRECIOUS LASS	2
BLACKWATER	3

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Distance 1 mile

SECURITY	1
SOME SURPRISE	2
KHAYUM	3
SAHOO ...	Fluke.

THE HADASPUR PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

ZOHAL	1
SHAHZADA	2
FAITHFUL	3

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The following are the results in to-day's matches of the Scottish Football League:—

Rangers 3, Hearts 3.

St. Johnstone 1, Cowdendeath 3.—Reuter.

—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Rain interfered with play on all county cricket grounds to-day. The following were to-day's closing scores of the cricket matches which started yesterday:—

Kent versus Middlesex:—Kent's first inning totalled 165. Woolley scoring 95. Middlesex have made 271 for 5. Dales and Hendren scoring 100 and 79 respectively.

Notts versus Northants:—Notts have made 153 for 6.

Sussex versus Surrey: Surrey's first innings totalled 358, Shepherd scoring 111. Sandham 71 and Fender 50. Roberts took 5 for 51. Sussex have scored in their second innings 153 for 2. Bowley making 57.

Minor Counties versus South Africans: South Africans' first innings closed for 149, Meyer took 6 for 60. Minor Counties made in their second innings 272. Titch Marsh scoring 80 and Chapman 56. South Africans have made 66 for 1 in their second innings. Rain interfered with the play. South Africans require 254 to win.

There was no play in other matches owing to rain.—Reuter.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, Morning, 7th September, the following:—

I. Newly landed English horses in Training.

1. WORK OF ART, b. g. 2 yrs. by Bachelor's Craft—Japanese Doll.
2. DAWN OF FREEDOM, b.f. 2 yrs by Louvois—Miss Flighty.
3. KIRNDANCE, c.f. 2 yrs. by Long Set—Highland Lassie.
4. LOCH EILEAN, b.f. 2 years by Rock Savage—Marron d' Eau.
5. BAY FILLY, 2 yrs, by George—Hy Brasil.
6. SPRING RUNNING, b.g. 3 yrs, by Call O' the Wild—Merryweather.
7. MORRISTOWN, b.f. 4 years by Passchendaele—Early Days.

(Nos 3 and 6 are winners and Nos. 2. 4 and 7 have been placed in England and Ireland).

II. Five Countrybred two year olds, the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD, SIRUR, with their ENGAGEMENTS in POONA COUNTRYBRED DERBY AND ST. LEGER, 1925, and seven others by order of their owners, and

III. Two brood mares, one four year old Filly and one three year old Colt, bred at the Kunigal Stud Farm, Mysore.

The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.

Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

It is proposed to hold another sale on 14th of acclimitised horses in training and running at Current Poona Meetings.

INTER-COLLEGE CRICKET.

RAHIMTULLA SHIELD.

ST. XAVIER'S BEAT MEDICALS.

The Rahimtulla Shield cricket competition for local Colleges commenced this week. Five colleges competed for the trophy. The Elphinstone, Sydenham and St. Xaviers drew byes in the first round. In the first semi-final the Elphinstonians defeated the Sydenhamites and the Medicoes won from the Wilsonians on first inning results in the first round. The second semi-final was rather interesting and keenly contested. The Xavierites took the first knock on Thursday morning and were able to put up the paltry score of 53. R. S Patel sent 7 Xavierites to the tent for 29 runs. The first three St. Xavier wickets went down for 4 runs and the last three for nought. The Medicals expected to do fairly well having disposed of their opponents before lunch but they succeed in securing a lead of 11 runs. The Xavierites made a bad beginning in their second venture and at the end of the day had lost five wickets for 64. Friday's play put the St. Xavier's 120 runs ahead of the Medicoes, the score being 131 for 9 wickets. The Medicals went in at 2 p.m. and lost two wickets before scoring a single run. The fourth wicket partnership saw 25 on the board when a rot set in and the eighth Medical wicket went down at 29. At the end of the day the Medical could only put 52 thus losing the match by 68 runs.

ST. XAVIER'S—1st innings.

Khajorina b Patel	2
Chinoy l-b-w Patel	8
Dalal l-b-w Patel	0
Marshall l-b-w Patel	0
Barodawalla b Patel	12
H Khorshad c Patel b Desai	
R Wallace c D'Avoine b Patel	20
Divekar b Patel	9
Suntoke b Desai	0
Mhowji st	0
Kabir not out	0
Total	53

2nd innings.

Khajorina b Patel	
Dalal c Mistry b Patel	13
Chinoy c D'Avoine b Patel	38
H Khorshad l-b-w Patel	5
Divekar run out	31
Mhowji l-b-w Patel	4
Suntoke c Engineer b Patel	4
Barodawalla not out	19
Marshall run out	7
Wallace b Desai	4
Kabir not out	3
Extras	3
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st innings—Patel 7 for 29.
2nd innings—Patel 6 for 55.
Desai 1 for 48

MEDICALS—1st innings.

Mody c Wallace b Suntoke	9
Wagle b Kabir	0
Engineer b Suntoke	5
Mistry b Kabir	27
Udwadia b Suntoke	6
Patel R S b Kabir	1
Nagarwalla b Kabir	
D'Avoine c Barodawalla b Suntoke	
H Patel b Kabir	2
Joshi not out	
Desai b Kabir	0
Extras	11
Total	64

2nd Innings.

Mody c b Kabir	0
Wagle c b Kabir	3
D'Avoine c b Kabir	0
Mistry c b Suntoke	3
Udwadia c b Kabir	10
Engineer run out	0
R S Patel b Suntoke	3
Nagarwalla c b Kabir	11
H Patel c b Suntoke	12
Desai not out	0
Extras	10
Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st innings—Suntoke 4 for 25.
Kabir 5 for 24.
2nd innings—Kabir 3 for 26.
Suntoke 3 for 22.

The Medicals meet the Elphinstone College in the final.

Matches commence at 2-30 p.m.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

CITY POLICE BEAT G. I. P. ALL-BLACKS.

The engagement between the Bombay City Police and the G. I. P. All-Blacks on the Cooperage ground on Friday evening resulted in a win for the former by the odd goal in three. The Policemen were undoubtedly the better side but their shooting was extremely poor. Their forward failed to bang the ball in whenever there was an opportunity and had a knock of fumbling at the psychological moment Sharpe was guilty of missing at least three sure goals due to his slowness at the goal mouth. Although the Policemen had the major portion of the attack, the G. I. P. drew first blood through Innes. The Police forward made strenuous efforts to equalise and it was not until the last minute of the initial period that their efforts were rewarded. McKenzie lost a golden opportunity and the ensuing scramble in front of the railway goal brought no result. A minute before lemon time Sharpe scored a good goal and the teams crossed over on even terms.

Play in the second period was again in favour of the Police who managed to secure only one more goal through Kelly who scored with a good individual effort. The result of this match is calculated to affect the second position in the 'B' Division table. The G. I. P. All-Blacks have done well while the Police have still a chance for the second place and they cannot afford to lose points. The referee missed a good deal and a change for a lighter weight would be a step in the right direction.

The teams were:—

Police:—Godwin; Cooper and Dewy; Priestley, Rabbit and Gardiner; Littlewood, Kelly, Sharpe, McKenzie, and Gulam Mahomed.

G. I. P.:—Eagle; Veevers and Major; Bottomley, King and Murphy; Gillet, Leveridge, Jardin, Innes and Robinson.

Refere—Sgt. Major Kelly, R. G. A.

HINDU GYMKHANA GETS 6 GOALS.

The second match on the Oval between the West Yorks 'B' and Hindu Gymkhana was a totally one-sided affair and the military team won by 6 goals without eliciting a single reply. The absence of Bhattacharjee in the half line made the Hindu defence a little shaky in spite of which they put up a good show in the first half when only one goal was scored, Thompson being responsible for the shot. On resumption Moore scored two goals in quick succession and Thompson followed up with a fourth. The fifth goal was the result of a penalty and the sixth was the third goal to the credit of Thompson. Of the three penalties awarded against the Hindu Sen saved the first. The first meeting between these two teams had resulted in a seven goal victory. The withdrawal of the Mechanical Transport has given the Hindus their only win and at this rate they cannot help

MAHATMA GANDHI.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S ADDRESS

COMMISSIONER'S ARRANGEMENTS.

The Municipal Commissioner writes:—

The public is hereby informed that it is proposed to present the Corporation's address to Mahatma Gandhi at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.)—6-10 p.m. (S. T.)—on the 29th instant, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Admission to the hall will be free. About 250 seats in the body of the hall will be available for the public and tickets for these will be issued in order of priority of application to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, before the 26th instant. The galleries on the 1st and 2nd floors will be open to the general public without tickets and contain accommodation for 550 persons only; after they are full, the doors will be closed.

A few seats for ladies only will be provided on the stage. A small space only will be made available for the Press, the representatives of which must apply for tickets beforehand.

RENT ACT.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

The Hon. Secretary, Mazdyasni Mandal writes:—

The Bombay Government having failed to realize its responsibility and duty towards the citizens of Bombay, a large majority of whom belong to the tenant class, a wave of unrest is passing over the city. A faint idea of the public excitement caused by the repeal of the Rent Act in relation to business premises could be formed by the Government from the fact that a representative monster meeting of the tenants of Bombay is to be held next Sunday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) under the joint auspices of as many as fourteen politico, social and religious associations, with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in the Chair.

The Mazdyasni Mandal, which is responsible for the organisation of the meeting, assures the public that there is no ground for apprehension that the meeting will prove a fiasco like the graduates' meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, as ample precautions have been taken to win over the combatants and produce a harmonious feeling among them.

Mr. Nariman will, for the first time, since Mr. Addyman's motion was rejected, relate his Council experience in the matter of the Rent Bills.

The following will deliver short speeches of about ten minutes each:—Messrs. Vithalbhai Patel, Khorshed Nariman, Maneckji Patel Jamnadas Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Messrs. Baloobhai Desai, Lakhmidas Tairsee (Dr. Welkar, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Miss Navajbai Contractor, Messrs. Vimadalal, Rustom Pavmaster, B. F. Bharucha, Mohanlal Desai, U. K. Oza, and S. H. Jabhwala.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolution will be moved in tomorrow's meeting:—

RESOLUTION No. 1:—"This representative public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Khilafat Committee, Mazdayasni Mandal, Swaraj Sabha, Bombay Swaraj Party, Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party, Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Bombay Tenants Association, Pimpalwady Tenants' Association, Bombay Municipal Reforms Association Youngmen's Zoroastrian Association, National Home Rule League, Bombay National Union and Social Service League, on the 24th August, 1924 at 4-30 at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, emphatically protests against the attitude which the Government thought fit to adopt towards Mr. J. Addyman's motion for leave to introduce the Bill for the extension of the Rent Act in relation to non-residential premises at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council. The meeting deplores that attitude of those elected and other non-official members of the Council who failed to vote in favour of the said motion, and is of opinion that their action is still more deplorable when it is remembered (a) that the Act ceases to operate by the end of this month, (b) that there are serious difficulties in having a new Bill prepared providing for meeting the conditions resulting from the dislocation and displacement that are bound to follow the expiration of the Act, (c) that there is a danger that the Government insist on a fresh sanction of the Governor-General for the introduction of the said Bill and (d) that it might be that the Governor-General might refuse such sanction in which case the tenants' cause would be irretrievably lost."

RESOLUTION No. 2:—"This meeting hereby authorizes and requests Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Bombay Swaraj Party, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Legislative Council, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, leader of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party to forthwith prepare a Bill or Bills for the protection of tenants of residential as well as non-residential premises for a further period of five years making therein necessary provision for meeting the conditions resulting from the dislocation and displacement in respect of non-residential premises and have the same introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council as early as possible; the meantime this meeting authorises the said gentlemen in view of the extreme gravity of the situation created by the impending expiry of the Rent Act so far as it relates to non-residential premises to take all necessary steps including if necessary demand on the Government of Bombay to exercise their emergency power for affording relief to thousands of petty shop-keepers and traders who are threatened with eviction or reck-renting."

RESOLUTION No. 3:—"This public meeting is of opinion that without a strong vigorous and unceasing campaign of agitation by means of public meeting, leaflets, pamphlets etc., throughout the City and the just cause of the tenants is in grave danger as experience of the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council has proved and therefore appoints a committee of the following persons with power to add to their number to take all necessary steps in that behalf and also for the purpose of interviewing the members of the Bombay Legislative Council and explaining to them the tenants' case and securing their sympathy and support for it:—

Messrs. Vithalbhai J. Patel, M.R. Jayakar, K.F. Nariman, Maneckji K. Patel, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Prof. K.T. Shah, Mr. Jayakukhlal K. Mehta, Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, Messrs. N.M. Joshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Balubhai T. Desai, Ranchhoddas H. Gandhi, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Miss Nawajbai Contractor, Dr. M.B. Velkar, Messrs B. F. Bharucha, K. J. Dubash, S. H. Jhabwalla, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, with Mr. V. J. Patel as Chairman and Messrs. Maneckji Cowasji Patel, Jaavasukhlal K. Mehta, as Hon. Secretaries."

B. P. C. C.'S COLLABORATION.

The President of the Mazdyasni Mandal writes:—The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has, by a resolution passed last evening by its Council decided to join the conveners of the representative Rent Act meeting of Sunday next, without holding itself responsible for the resolutions that might be passed at the said meeting.

SUNDAY'S RENT ACT MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of the representative Rent Act meeting which is to be held next Sunday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the joint auspices of fourteen leading political, social and religious associations of this City, apprehensions have been entertained in some quarters that the meeting will perhaps prove as great a fiasco as the one that was held by the graduates at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall the other day, as partisan spirit runs very high in certain quarters.

I hasten to assure the public that there is not the slightest cause for entertaining any such apprehension. The combatants who took part in the unseemly fray at the Marwadi Vidyalaya are all patriotic gentlemen and well-wishers of the city above everything else and they are by this time convinced that the interests of the public, especially of thousands of poor shop-keepers and others whose condition is most deplorable at the present moment, should be placed above all personnel and party considerations.

As the Maddyasni Mandal, of which I have the honour to be the President, is responsible for the organization of the meeting, I saw my friend Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, the leader of one of the parties, and he agrees with me that under no circumstances should personal differences be allowed to jeopardise the interests of thousands of tenants of Bombay. He has, therefore, willingly and like a true gentleman promised to me that he and his party would help rather than hinder Mr Vithalbhai Patel in conducting the proceedings of the meeting harmoniously and in a dignified manner.

I appeal to all lovers of this city to forget their personal differences and combine for a common cause—the cause which is dear to the heart of all those who have a spark of pity for the poor tenant class of Bombay. The tenants' cause is likely to suffer a set-back, if the energy if its leaders is frittered away in idle quarrels and bickerings and is thoughtlessly directed to a wasteful course of personal recriminations and partisan attacks instead of mobilising the resources at this command to create a favourable atmosphere for the solution of the very serious problem which confronts the Tenant class at this moment. At the meeting of Sunday next no speaker will be allowed to indulge in invectives against Mr. Jayakar or any other individual and the meeting promises to be perfectly successful.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.
(President of the Mazdyasni Mandal).

THE RENT ACT BILL.

MR. ADDYMAN'S VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When I sought to introduce my Bill for an extension or the Rent Act as it applies to business premises, up to December 31st 1925, I was prompted to do so in the interests of the public, and for the greatest good of the greatest number, having satisfied myself that public opinion was in favour of an extension and that the time had not yet arrived for the removal of the restrictions, which for some years have given the tenant a certain amount of necessary protection whilst not depriving the landlords of at least, excepting perhaps those who purchased their property in the height of a boom, a reasonable return on their investments.

As is well-known, leave to introduce the Bill was refused. Amongst those who voted against the motion for leave to introduce were official members, and a number of non-official members, representing every section of the House. Those who voted for leave to introduce were also representative of every non-official section, several of the Swaraj Party, including the leader, remaining neutral, and to my mind were perfectly justified in doing so under the circumstances.

The question was, therefore, not a party question and I deprecate the attempts now being made by some of the more prominent members of the Swaraj Party to make it a whirlwind which they themselves may find it difficult to control.

Speeches have been made, and will no doubt continue to be made, resolutions have been carried and, if I understand correctly, at further meetings, organised by the people referred to, more resolutions of a similar nature and which I look upon as not being conducive to the best interests of the public, will be put to these meetings for approval.

My name and my Bill appear to have been used, hitherto, as a basis for these speeches and resolutions, and I desire to take this opportunity of informing the public that I disassociate myself entirely from the methods now being applied and to take the strongest objection to my name being used as a peg upon which to hang their dirty linen.

In conclusion I desire to advise tenants not to be swept into a whirlwind, but to seek to have their grievances redressed in a constitutional manner.—Yours, etc

J. ADDYMAN.

Bombay August 20.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read and re-read the whole statement of Pandit Motilal Nehru published at column 4, page 7, of your issue, dated the 19th instant. But I fail to understand how it justifies all those acts of persons or parties which are sought to be thereby justified. Panditji says he has no materials before him to go into the merits of the two Bills (of Mr. Addyman and Mr. Nariman) and that his "sole object is to draw attention to the policy of the Swaraj Party as affecting the *expediency of pushing* these measures through in the present Session." (italics mine.) Panditji goes into the details about Mr. Nariman's Bill and concludes with the statement: "But there being nearly a year and a half for the present Act to run, nothing can be lost by taking time over it."

The irresistible inference a lay mind can draw from this concluding important sentence is that it was not clearly before the venerable Panditji that the present Act ceases to operate on 31st August in respect of non-residential premises and that Mr. Addyman's Bill referred only to this part of the Act. Had this been before him as clearly as the other fact about some part of the Act remaining in force for nearly a year and a half, a layman like me feels that Panditji would not have said anything about "rushing." So far as Mr. Addyman's Bill went, rushing was the only means. In his letter published to-day, Mr Bhopatkar speaks of "trimming and pruning." If Mr. Addyman's Bill had been allowed to be introduced, the "trimming and pruning" could be done to it at the first and second readings. But the introduction had to be "rushed." Without disrespect to any one, it does appear, let me say, to a lay mind that Pandit Motilal Nehru was "rushed" into giving an opinion about Mr. Addyman's Bill. The Session which Panditji refers to as the "present session" was clearly the last "session" for Mr. Addyman's Bill and there was no time to be taken over it. The more the mystery is attempted to be solved, the deeper does one get involved into it.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, Aug. 21.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 21.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition which will be opened by Lord Reading on Friday afternoon promises to be a distinct success. Some 700 exhibits having been sent in. The Judging Committee have awarded the following prizes for works in any medium:—

The Viceroy's prize (150 rupees) for the best picture Lt.-Col. A.R.B. Shut'leworths "Lalla Rookh's Tomb."

The Governor's prize (Rs. 100) for the best picture by a lady, Mrs. P. M. S. Toovey's "Woodcock Spinney Quetta Spring."

The Commander-in-Chief's medal for officer of Army:—Captain C. G. Borrowmans "In Srinagar."

General G. N. Cory's prize of Rs. 50 for the picture by warrant or non-commissioned officer or soldier R.Q.M.S. L.A.J. Graham's "Hardwar".

Sir Muhamed Shafi's prize of Rs. 100 to street or bazar scene by Indian artist Mr. S. L. Taskar's "Reflection".

Raja of Jubbal's prize of Rs. 100 for Indian historical or religious subject. Mr. Saroda Ukil's "Sri Krishna."

Mr. Canton A. Smith Associated Hotels of India prize Rs. 50 for the picture of garden or flowers, Mrs. P. H. S. Toovey's "Holly Cocks" and "Mardar Quetta."

Society's prize Rs. 32 for artists. Lt. T. H. Barnard's "The Well."

Prizes for water colours:—Sir Charles Janes' prize Rs. 100 for landscape, Lt.-Col. A. R. B. Shut'leworth's "Lalla Rookh's Tomb."

Society's prize Rs. 50 for landscape Mr. W. E. Buchanan's "Sunlit Hills."

Society's prize Rs. 50 for sketch from nature, Captain C. G. Borrowman's "In Srinagar."

Sir John Maynard's prize Rs. 100 for portrait or figure study Mrs. D. W. Maxwell's "Bill Bingham".

Sir N. Sarma's prize of Rs. 50 for best work by student at Art School Mr. M. J. Inayat Hoosain's "Sohni."

Prizes for oils:—Sir Alexander Muddiman's Rs. 100 for best picture:—Miss. R. Kirkpatrick's "My Pitcher."

The Raja of Keonthals prize Rs. 50 for landscape, Mrs. Edgar Abraham's "Rampur Fair."

Society's prize Rs. 50 for portrait or figure Mrs. R. C. H. Ogilvie's "Figure Study."

For pastels:—Mrs. G. F. Wilson's prize Rs. 100 for the best portrait or figure study, Mr. H. C. Bevan Pet'man's "Modernity."

For black and white:—India's Pictorial Magazine prize Rs. 100 Mr. F. C. Scallon's "The Non-Cooperator."

Civil and Military Gazette prize Rs. 100 for design for almanace. Mr. A. R. Acott's "The Deserted Well."

For young artists, the Society's prizes (1) for exhibitors between the ages of 16 and 18 Rs. 25. Miss J. Summer's "Abdul Razak." (2) For children between the ages of 12 and 15 Rs. 20 Miss Alice Huston's "Figure Studies From Life." (3) For children under 12 Rs. 20, Leslie Brebner's "Cosmos." (4) Consolation prize Rs. 10, Eileen Heriz Smith's "Gladiola." (5) Consolation prize Rs. 10. Althea Murray's "Gladiola."

For photographs Society's prize Rs. 50 for best amateur photograph, Major W. De. H. Haig's "Gondoleré."

Society's prize Rs. 50 for best photograph from an aeroplane, no entries.

Posters:—The Lady Chelmsford All-India League for maternity and child welfare Rs. 100 for the best national baby week poster, Mr. J. W. Parrab.

Manufactures silver medals:—Miss Molla Powell's "Portrait," Miss E. H. Rose's "Child Study."

THIRTEEN MILES SWIMMING COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Ahceritolla Club a swimming competition will be held in the River Ganges on Sunday, 14th September. The entrance fee is Rs. 5 only. Entries close on 5th September. For the further particulars apply to the Hony. Secretary, Ahceritolla Club, 163, Ahceritolla Street, Cacluttn.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay attended by Captain C. B. Lyon Aide-de-Camp arrived at Ganeshkhind from Bombay on Thursday (the 21st instant).

The Governor of the Punjab will leave Simla on tour on 27th August. He will halt at Ambala cantonment on 28th and 29th and leaving Ambala on 30th His Excellency will visit Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi and will return to Simla on 6th September.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Gokul Ashtami (Hindu holiday).

Poona Races: Summer Meeting: Fifth Day.

The S. S. "Naldera" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Division I—West Yorks vs. B. B. R. F. A.

SUNDAY, August 24.

Rent Act Public Meeting, 4-30 p.m., Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

FRIDAY, August 29.

Corporation Address to Mahatma Gandhi at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 23 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 21m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 24 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 1m.
Aug 25 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 7h 0m.
Aug 26 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 6h 59m.
Aug 27 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 22m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Aug 28 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 23m; Sunset 6h 58m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

The B. I. s. s. "Mulbera" which left London on the 8th instant arrived at Port Said on the 20th instant and left there on the following day.

LECTURE ON "INDIA'S CURRENCY PROBLEMS."

Prof. P. A. Wadia, of the Wilson College, will deliver a lecture on "India's Currency Problems" in the hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

DISCOURSE ON THE GITA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public discourse in English on the first chapter of the Gita at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, will deliver a public lecture on "Control of Contageous and Infectious Diseases" in the hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. Rustom N. Ranina is to preside.

SHRI KRISHNA VIDYALAYA.

Free musical programme will be given in Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar, to-day (Saturday) between 9 and 11 p.m. (S. T.) on account of Shri Krishna Janma.

C. K. P. WAGVIHAR SAMITI, DADAR.

Under the auspices of the above Samiti, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. S. Thackurey, Editor "Prabhodhan", to celebrate the Gokul Astami on "The Future of Youths" to-day (Saturday) at 8 a.m. in Pinte Villa, King George School, Dadar.

KHADI AT REDUCED RATES.

On the occasion of Mahatmaji's coming to Bombay on the 29th instant, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar will reduce the rates of Khadi by 12½ per cent. on every sale from the 23rd to 30th instant. Various kinds of Khadi will be exhibited in a specious shop at 14, Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 7 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F.V.:—

Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo ..... Overture—"Martha."
Mr. G. E. Ash—Song ..... "Friend O' Mine."
Miss Austin—Song ..... Selected
Mrs. Magill—Pianoforte Solo ..... "Morning"—Grieg.
Mr. G. E. Ash—Song ..... "Annie Laurie."
Miss Austin—Song ..... Selected.
News Bulletin.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The following students have passed different examinations.

"Bhishak" Examination—Gopinath Sakharam Padye.

"Rasavaidya" Examination—Shantaram Ramachandra Menjoge.

"Upvaidya" Examination—Vinayak Damodar Mule, Monji Vishram Thakkar, Moreshwar Purushottam Bhave.

"Savika-Paricharika" Examination (Nurse and Midwife)—Radhabai Tenduikar, Laxmibai Athavale.

ONE DAY'S STRIKE.

About 300 men employed on the Improvement Trust Quarries at Dongri struck work on Thursday as they were told that their wages would be reduced from August. The management, however, promised to reconsider the men's grievances and they resumed work on Friday.

"TEJ" KRISHNA NUMBER.

We have received a copy of the Krishna number of the Delhi Urdu daily, "Tej." This very interesting number, besides a characteristic message from Mahatma Gandhi which, as the Editor points out, breathes the spirit of true Krishna worship, contains articles and poems appropriate to the occasion (Krishna Janamashtami) by well-known leaders and publicists like Swami Shradhanand, Sardar Mangal Singh, Messrs K Natrajan, C. Y. Chintamani, Dr. Satyapal, Lala Dunichand and Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1924.

AN UNWORTHY CHARGE.

Like Lord Lytton, Lord Olivier, too, in the course of his speech during the recent Indian debate in Parliament, appears to have indulged in a slander entirely unworthy of him. Reuter's summary of his lordship's speech, whether deliberately or by oversight it is difficult to say, omitted all reference to the slander, but the fuller reports of the speech, now available, leave no doubt that Lord Olivier rendered himself guilty of an atrocious libel on the Bengal Swaraj Party. He is reported to have said:—

> "The incident—namely, the Serangunje resolution—was only another example of the political simplicity, which has been shown in Mr. Das's leadership in the Bengal Council. In that Assembly the Swaraj Party, not being able actually to lead or procure a majority of votes for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, organised the purchase for cash of the requisite balance either of votes or abstentions to enable them to win narrow divisions, which they did. This fact is notorious."

The Secretary of State, in uttering this libel was, obviously, speaking from the brief supplied to him officially from India and he was lending himself as an unconscious tool in the hands of the enemies of Indian freedom.

What is Lord Olivier's foundation for the charge? He has uttered the libel from his privileged position and is, therefore, immune from the penalties which attach to such slander. It may be he is not alone among officials connected with India who have been guilty of slandering Indian politicians and the Indian people as a whole. But it was expected that a gentleman of Lord Olivier's antecedents and scrupulous conduct, should not have recklessly made such a serious charge against Indian politicians without first assuring himself that there was substantial basis for it. If Lord Olivier has discovered any such basis, it is his duty, as an honourable man and as a responsible statesman, to disclose it to public view. The Swarajist leaders have scornfully repelled the charge. Mr. C. R. Das speaking at the Swaraj Party Conference in Calcutta effectively disposed of the charge thus:—

> "I understand the Secretary of State, Lord Olivier, has brought a charge against the Swarajya party. That charge is that you are guilty of bribery and corruption. I have no complaint against His Lordship. Because I know he was speaking from his brief and I am not surprised at it either. I am not surprised at it, because that is the familiar method of the Bureaucracy and its watch-dog. (Laughter). It is the familiar methods of suppressing truth—the same old familiar method by which they want to strangle all national activities, which make for freedom—and that is as old as history. I know the whole thing. I know that it was concocted here, it was dressed up by Anglo-Indian newspapers, some Indian newspapers included—I am sorry to say so. (Hear, hear and Laughter). It was sent up to England by interested persons—I say interested because if freedom comes to India, there is a class of people who will be vitally affected—whose mone-making power will decrease—and these are the people, who cooked up these foul accusations circulated it all over the country—they and their watch-dogs—sent it across the seas to England and put it into English newspapers. They docketted it and placed it before the Secretary of State. I do not blame him for a moment. He does not know the meshes of these people. I am not afraid of it either. I was prepared about it and I told my friends that they would now begin to slander me and the Swaraj Party because we hit them. I congratulate myself on these charges (hear, hear), because I feel that I have have succeeded. (Cheers). Why should these people bring such wanton charges? I feel that I have succeeded in giving them knock after knock. Or why is it that they should array themselves against me in this way and concoct all these charges? (Cheers). I am glad of it. I know my countrymen and I know, barring a few of them, that all my countrymen who know me will refuse to believe this slander (Cries of none, none, and Hear, Hear). Bribery and corruptions! Prav who is guilty of corruption and bribery? Does not all Bengal know the people who are really guilty of bribery and corruption? I will not name them. May angels and ministers have the grace to defend us (Laughter)."

Unless Lord Olivier and those who prompted him from behind the scenes substantiate the charge, the Indian public will be driven to the conclusion that those who uttered and propagated the libel dare not fight their political opponents in the open The methods of the Swarajists are as open and above board as the purpose of their fight with the bureaucracy is clear. They have nothing to conceal as they have nothing to be ashamed of. Lord Olivier has chosen to level an unworthy charge against them. Let his lordship have the courage to institute an open enquiry. There is no alternative, so far as his own good name and the *bona fides* of the Government on whose behalf he spoke are concerned, than to institute such an enquiry immediately or to withdraw the libel. The Swaraj Party, he will find, will not shirk such an enquiry. But, as "Forward" says, "we know those who will—the highly placed officials who visited members of the Council in the early hours of the morning to secure their votes, the friends of the Government who parted with cash to needy and hesitating members as well as the aspirants to office who organised social functions to serve as a meeting ground for our rulers and legislators." It will be noticed that some of the Anglo-Indian journals have gleefully caught on the libel and are exploiting it unscrupulously for the purpose of discrediting the Swarajists. But the Indian public are not the easy dupes which they are supposed to be and know how to distinguish between an honest foe and a dishonest one.

PATRIOTISM—A CRIME!

One cannot imagine a more dignified, yet effectively crushing, rejoinder than that which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board, has given to the petulant remarks of the Commissioner of the Division regarding the spirit of nationalism which the Board has introduced into its work. None but a "sun-dried" bureaucrat, in whom the finer feelings of patriotism and civic freedom have been deadened through constant repression in the interests of racial dominance, would have expressed, as this official has done, his resentment at the efforts of the Board to instill into the minds of the children attending the municipal schools the love of their country and the wish to serve it. We cannot imagine an Englishman fresh from his country, assuming an attitude, like that adopted by this official, towards the patriotic activities of a municipal board in this country. Evidently, in the opinion of this official, Indians have no right to love their country and to admire its great men and institutions. They ought to be content merely to see Britons loving their country and to join with the latter in singing "Britons never shall be slaves." They themselves, in the view of this official, should not cherish hopes of ever being freemen, but be content to remain, to use the much-used phrase, hewers of wood and drawers of water for the benefit of aliens. What, then, is the crime of the Allahabad Board in celebrating Mahatma Gandhi's release from jail, adding Tilak and Gandhi days to the list of holidays and teaching spinning to Indian children? If, by some freak of fortune, Indians became rulers of Great Britain, how would Englishmen view the suggestion that their children should not honour the memory of Nelson or Wellington, but sing the praises of the Indian general who had conquered Great Britain, or that they should celebrate as a national holiday the day of the landing of Indian forces in their country? This official resents the omission of the Empire Day from the list of holidays. Does the Empire at present signify anything else to Indians save helotage to the Whites? Instead of resenting the attitude of the nationalists, every patriotic and fair-minded Englishman ought genuinely to sympathise with Indians in their efforts to stand on their own legs and be self-respecting citizens. We hope a perusal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's letter will help to dispel from the Commissioner's mind the distorted ideas about patriotism he seems to cherish and that he will learn to appreciate the efforts of that devoted son of India and his colleagues to inculcate love of the country and a spirit of manliness among the young. As for the threat of withholding financial aid, it is too puerile to be worthy of serious notice. The money does not come from the pockets of British officials like the Commissioner of Allahabad Division—who evidently believes that for Indians to act as patriots is a crime against those who rule over them—but from those of the Indian tax-payers and it is their voice which must prevail. But, apart from this, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru observes with truth, the Allahabad Board may be depended upon to remain firm, when principles are at stake, whatever the consequences.

ANOTHER SLANDER.

The utter inability of the average British official in India to grasp the fundamentals of the life and thought of the millions whose destinies he seeks to mould is once again shown in the remark of Lord Meston, made at the Brotherhood meeting in Whitefields Tabernacle last week, that "there was nothing in the principles of Orthodox Hindus which corresponded with the Christian idea of brotherhood." If by the "Christian idea of brotherhood" Lord Meston means the fellow-feeling which every human being must entertain towards every other human being then it is amazing that his lordship should declare that "orthodox" Hinduism does not inculcate such fellow-feeling. Why! no religion would be worth the name if it did not recognise the Brotherhood of man. Hinduism is one of the five great religions of the world and counts as its votaries millions of human beings. Is it conceivable that such a religion could exist for centuries without the recognition of the immutable ties which bind the members of the human race into one compact brotherhood, irrespective of their colour, creed, or race? If anything, the sense of brotherhood is extended in Hinduism even to the animal world, nay to inanimate creation; for Hinduism teaches that the One Spirit has manifested itself in all created things. The ideal of universal brotherhood pervades not only the philosophical literature of the Hindus, but also the devotional poetry of the host of Hindu Saints like Tukaram, Tulsidas, Kabir, and Nanak. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, in spite of his brief acquaintance with India, seems to have realised this truth, which Lord Meston with all his long connection with the people of this country, has failed to do. In his Convocation address on Tuesday, Sir Leslie said truly enough: "Brotherhood is the keynote of the great Oriental religions and no greater or nobler example can be found of what true Brotherhood means than the beautiful legend of the great saint and mystic Kabir." Lord Meston, it is evident, has acquired but a surface knowledge of Hinduism, assuming that he has been correctly reported. In making the remark, referred to above, he evidently had in his mind Hindus of the type of those who are opposing the right of the "depressed classes" to walk along the temple roads at Vaikom. But these Hindus are no more representative of true Hinduism than the Delameres, Archers and Grogans of Kenya are of true Christianity. If we are not to judge of Christianity by the conduct and speeches of these professed followers of Christ, it is equally unfair to judge of Hinduism by the attitude of the bigots of Vaikom and elsewhere.

ADVANCE AHMEDABAD.

A morning contemporary has published the news on the authority of its Ahmedabad correspondent that the local municipality has finally submitted its schools to Government inspection even though most of its members had pledged themselves to the Non-Co-operation programme. We may admit the fact and yet emphatically demur to the conclusion. We are informed on very reliable authority that the inspection of the schools has been permitted by the municipality as a result of long and complicated negotiations with the Educational Department. It is also well-known that Government have now after some sad and bitter experience permitted municipalities to give grant-in-aid to national schools and the Ahmedabad municipality has at once availed itself of this decision by giving a lakh and a half for the maintenance of its numerous schools. We are, therefore, more than certain that if now the municipality has agreed to the Government inspection of its schools, Government have perhaps completely yielded to the municipality's view regarding the conditions of inspection. We trust, therefore, that the president of the Ahmedabad municipality will immediately publish the whole story of negotiations with the Educational Department and reassure the public about the fullest adhesion of the most militant municipality of India to the spirit, if not the letter, of the Non-Co-operation programme.

Notes of the Day.

Gulbarga Riots.

The feelings of painful surprise with which the news of the recent rioting in Gulbarga was received throughout the country has merely brought into relief the traditional harmony that exists between Hindus and Muslims in Indian States generally and the Hyderabad State in particular. The prompt measures taken by the Government of His Exalted Highness to restore order and the Committee of Enquiry they have appointed have fully restored the confidence of the people despite the frantic efforts made in certain quarters to make capital out of the riots. Nothing proves the great regard which His Exalted Highness has for the sentiments and feelings of his Hindu subjects so conclusively as the promptitude displayed in substituting a Sessions Judge for the Director-General of Police from the Committee as soon as it was discovered that the inclusion of a Police Officer in the Committee had evoked the natural disapproval of the people. In view of this striking proof of response to public opinion which His Exalted Highness has given, we regret the more the deplorable spirit of intolerance of public criticism which his Government have once more displayed in banning the "Servant of India" from the State. We do not know what offence the journal has committed except it be the opposition which it, in common with many other journals, has expressed to the demand of His Exalted Highness for the retrocession of the Berars. Our view on the question is well-known and it is because we sympathise with the demand of His Exalted Highness that we condemn more emphatically the attempt to punish the expression of views in opposition to that demand. We do so as much in the interest of His Exalted Highness as in that of the freedom of the Press. Intolerance of public criticism betrays a weak case. If His Exalted Highness feels that his cause is just, as we feel it is, the ban against the "Servant of India" and the "Mahratta" is as stupid as it is suicidal.

Ahmedabad Mill Buildings.

We draw the attention of the Government and of the Ahmedabad Municipality to the translation published elsewhere of an article that appeared in the latest issue of the "Majur Sandesh", the organ of the Ahmedabad Labour Union, in connection with the recent Gujarat Ginning Mills accident. The Labour leaders have proved themselves to be at once generous and broad-minded enough not to concern themselves with an attempt to trace the responsibility of the Managing Agents of the Ginning Mills for the terrible loss of about thirty lives and the injury caused to about double the number. Nor have they attempted to anticipate the result of the findings of the Government enquiry which has been instituted. They have rightly confined themselves to the discussion, with the help of the expert evidence tendered before the Enquiry Committee, of the whole question of the strength and efficiency of the present and future factory buildings of Ahmedabad. In our opinion they have conclusively established the necessity of two urgent steps for safeguarding the lives of about 50,000 persons employed in the local mills: first, that the Ahmedabad Municipality should immediately set about framing proper rules, if necessary even stricter than those enforced in Bombay, for the construction of new buildings for factories; second, that Government should at once appoint a very competent engineer who may be asked thoroughly to inspect the existing mill buildings, some of which, we are credibly informed, are in a very shaky condition. We hope the Press and the public of Ahmedabad city will particularly interest themselves in the matter and will not rest content until it is satisfactorily settled by the proper authorities.

A Contrast.

The following cable which the "Hindu" has received from its London correspondent will be read with interest:

> London, Aug. 13.—Mr Campbell, editor of the "Worker's Weekly" who was remanded on bail at Bow Street Police Court on August 6th for inciting mutiny in the army and navy was discharged to-day. Mr. Traders Humphrey on behalf of the Public Prosecutor decided not to offer evidence and declared that since process was issued it had been represented that the article was not intended to induce soldiers to disobey lawful orders, but was a comment on the suppression of industrial disputes with armed forces. The Public Prosecutor more easily accepted this alleged intention of the article on account of the defendant's excellent character and admirable military record.

Is it imaginable that in similar circumstances any provincial administration in this country would have either the magnanimity or sense of justice to withdraw the prosecution of any Indian journal which had adversely commented on the employment of the soldiery or the police in forcibly dispersing political gatherings or labour demonstrations? How many Indian journals have not had to pay the penalty of courageous criticism of the soldiery or the police during the past five years? Great Britain is a free country, while India is not and that is why what passes for fair comment in the former is heavily penalised in the latter.

Cost of a Viceregal Visit.

The Commissioner of the Allahabad Division has complained that the Allahabad Municipal Board while refusing welcome to the Viceroy presented an address of welcome to Maulana Shaukat Ali. Apart from the political reasons that might have prompted the Board to act as it did, even from purely economic considerations the Board would have been justified in declining to welcome the Viceroy. The Madras Government have just published a statement of the expenditure incurred in connection with the Viceroy's last visit to Madras, from which we gather that only a modest little sum of Rs. 91,906-12-11 was spent. The details of the expenditure are as follows:—

> Extra electrical installation at Government House, Madras, Rs. 719. Police charges including movements of Police and allowances during their special duty, Rs. 85,079-9-0; other miscellaneous charges—(i) Printing invitation cards, Rs. 18-8-0; (ii) Printing seat cards, Rs. 10-8-0; (iii) Telephone installation at Government House, Rs. 62-8-0; (iv) construction of temporary lines in Government House compound for servants, guards, etc., Rs. 280; (v) Arrangements made by the Collector of Chingleput for a visit to the Mount Rs. 96-7-0; batta to village servants for guarding railway lines, Rs. 5.349-4-11.

It will be seen that out of the total, over Rs. 90,000 were spent on police "bandobust" alone! Is it any wonder that the Allahabad Municipal Board should fight shy of such a costly guest and be content to welcome a mere fakir like Maulana Shaukat Ali?

Drink Evil in Bombay.

It is only unfortunate India who in spite of her wishes to go "dry" has to submit to a ruinous and devastating Abkari policy. No doubt the drink traffic brings money into the coffers of the Government, but at what cost to the public? Were it not for the perverse official attitude, India would long ago have adopted prohibition. The proposition which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved in the Corporation, for the introduction of peaceful picketing in F and G Wards of this city, where there is a large working population, was a harmless one, and the amount asked for for carrying it into effect was very small. Yet, there are members in the Corporation who, on the score of economy, opposed this modest proposal, although they profess to be the champions of the downtrodden labouring classes of Bombay. What is Rs. 10.000 to a Municipality like that of Bombay, which is spending larger sums in presenting addresses of welcome to incoming and outgoing Viceroys and Governors periodically? Surely, it is one of the legitimate functions of the Municipal Corporation to see that the health of its citizens is not ruined by this pernicious drink habit! It was suggested that the Police Commissioner should be consulted about the "strife and trouble peaceful picketing would result in." Any honest policeman will bear testimony to the fact that there is more crime in Bombay due to drink than is ever likely to be caused by picketing. The Madras Government has introduced prohibition in some of the talukas of that Presidency, and yet we have not heard of any catastrophe overtaking the people there, except the recent floods which cannot be due to the wish of the people to "go dry." What can the mill and other workers do, when temptations are placed before them? The whole city is dotted with drink shops which are placed within convenient reach of the working class population of Bombay, and who can blame them if they spend a portion of their wages on drinks? On all hands we hear the complaint that the poverty of the workers in Bombay is due to their fondness for drink, and that is also made a ground for withholding higher wages from them. And yet a modest proposal was negatived by members in the Corporation who do not believe in temperance!

M. HERRIOT.

COMMUNISTS' VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION

CHAMBER SUSPENDS SITTING

LONDON, August 22.

Paris.—After his speech in the Chamber, M. Herriot strongly opposed the motion proposed by Bokanowski to adjourn the discussion until the committees had reported on plans. The motion was rejected by 320 votes to 208. The Communist motion was rejected by 359 votes to 36.

M. Herriot's speech in the Chamber was applauded by the Left but was received with laughter and protests on the Right. There were noisy interruptions by the Communists who subsequently made a violent demonstration on amnesty question compelling the President to suspend the sitting.—Reuter.

LONDON AGREEMENT.

DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Paris.—The Chamber has begun the debate on M. Herriot's statement. Although there is no doubt that the Premier will obtain a substantial majority, there is a prospect of a series of long speeches in the Chamber and in the Senate. Thus the discussion will probably not end before the middle of next week at the earliest.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Chamber last evening adjourned till this morning. The Communist motion which was rejected proposed an adjournment until the Senate had discussed the Amnesty Bill.—Reuter.

FIRST STAGE TOWARDS REAL PEACE.

M. HERRIOT'S SPEECH IN CHAMBER

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Paris.—The Chamber was packed to-day when M. Herriot made a statement on the London Conference. He said that the Conference was only the first stage towards real peace. The agreement marked the beginning of a new era It did not diminish the guarantee and security ensured to France by the Treaty of Versailles. The consequences would be grave if the agreement was repudiated, and the policy of isolated action was preferred. The policy in the Ruhr had dominated the negotiations. Though he refused to allow the question of the Ruhr to be included in the Conference, yet it was impossible for him to eliminate the problem, all the more because he had the strongest reasons for thinking that if France remained in the Ruhr she would remain absolutely alone. The choice was between the re-establishment of an inter-allied entente and the maintenance of isolated action. The French Government neglected no opportunity for bringing up the question of the inter-allied debts, but it was impossible to join the discussion of the debts to the execution of the Dawes Plan. The debts and the question of security would be discussed at a special conference later on, but he obtained the guarantee that the evacuation of the Cologne zone would not be contemplated until Germany satisfied her treaty obligations including disarmament. The Conference was threatended with deadlock on 26th July and its failure did not seem impossible. He claimed that France saved the Conference by proposing arbitration as the solution.—Reuter.

WORLD FLIERS DEPART FOR GREENLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Reykjavik.—The American world fliers Smith and Nelson and the Italian airman Locatelli departed for Greenland this morning in splendid weather. Smith left at 7-8, Nelson 7-10 and Locatelli 7-21. When they passed the warship "Richmond" at Convey eighty minutes later. Locatelli was five miles ahead.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FLIERS ARRIVE IN GREENLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Halifax. (Novascotia).—A wireless message from Frederiksdal (Greenland) says that the American world fliers Smith and Nelson arrived there last evening. There is no mention of Locatelli in that message.—Reuter.

LECTURE ON EVEREST EXPEDITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

A lantern lecture on Mount Everest Expedition was delivered this evening by Dr. T. H. Somerwell in the Buldi Picture House which was packed to its utmost capacity by Europeans and Indians. Dr. Somerwell leaves Nagpur for Poona tomorrow.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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LONDON DECISIONS.

DEBATE IN REICHSTAG

NATIONAL PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, August 22.

Berlin.—After sitting for several hours the German People's Party in the Reichstag unanimously decided to accept the decision of the London Conference despite the burdens it imposed on Germany but it added that it was the duty of the Governemnt to clear up the diplomatic situation by all means in its power.

The German National Party in the Reichstag has unanimously decided to adhere to the resolution demanding the evacaution of the Ruhr and the restoration of German railways etc.

All papers interpret the Nationalist Party's resolution as meaning that the Party will vote against the Dawes Bills in the Reichstag next week thus ensuring their rejection. This will mean an immediate dissolution of the Reichstag and another general election which will be tantamount to a plebiscite.—Reuter.

VOTING AGAINST BILLS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Berlin.—The representatives of Mecklenburg Strelitz voted against the Bills while the representative of Thuringia abstained from voting. The Railway Bill involving a change in the constitution has been adopted by the requisite two-thirds majority. The representatives of Bavaria, Thuringia, Wurtemberg and Mecklenburg Strelitz abstained from voting.—Reuter.

FEDERAL COUNCIL ADOPTS BILLS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Berlin.—The Federal Council has adopted all bills carrying out the Dawes Report —Reuter.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURES.

OFFICIAL BILLS FOR COMING SESIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Alg. 22.

Official programme of legislative business in the forthcoming session of the Central Legislature has not been finally drawn up but it is understood that among the pending bills for disposal are one to amend the Civil Procedure Code so as to provide for reciprocal enforcement of decrees and the other to amend the Imperial Bank Act. Among the new bills likely to be introduced are those to amend Indian Soldiers' Litigation Act, the Post Office Act, the Provident Fund Act and Motor Vehicles Act. It is stated that there will also be a bill dealing with land customs.

In the Assembly on 3rd September the Imperial Bank Act Amendment Bill will be referred to select committee. The Lee Commission's Report will be taken into consideration on 8th, 9th and 10th. The interval between the 3rd and 8th will be devoted to sittings of various committees. Consideration of Government bills will be taken up on the 15th and they will be laid before the Council of State on 18th. Non-official bills will be taken up on 16th and 23rd and non-official resolutions on 18th.

In the Council of State Government bills will be introduced on 3rd and they come up for consideration in that House on 8th. These bills if passed in the Council of State will come up before the Legislative Assembly on 17th. The Lee Commission's Report will be discussed in the Council of State on 15th and 16th.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

MR. RAMASWAMI IYER ON IDEALS OF EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Addressing the new graduates of the Madras University at the Convocation at the Senate House this evening Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer surveyed the work of this university during the last twentyfive years and said that the attention paid to the cultivation of arts had not been a marked feature of this university or of its alumni which result being attributable largely to the circumsances of the students and to the fact that benefactions that had enriched other seats of learning had been lacking here. "It is true", the speaker remarked, "that somewhat by way of reaction against foreign element in our mental equipment but more by comparison with history and progress of other lands a keen sense of unity of Indian aspirations has been developed." He continued that the homes of the great scholars were residential institutions where high thinking and plain living, strenuous poverty and acquisition of almost encyclopaedic learning went hand in hand. After examining at great length criticisms levelled against this and other Indian institutions, the speaker reviewed the achievements of South India in the past in the field of Mathematics. Law and Politics and advanced the plea for the creation of disciplined intellects and emotions not only from the point of view of individual achievement and progress but inasmuch as the tendency of the day was towards the pursuit of theory for theory's sake. He concluded by saying "We must guard ourselves against doctrines that take no account of facts."

OUTBREAK IN AFGHANISTAN.

ANTI-BRITISH ACTIVITIES

BOLSHEVIKS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, August 22.

The connection between Moscow propaganda and the outbreak of revolutionary activities in Afghanistan is clearly established says Political Observer in the "Daily Telegraph." He adds that it is remarkable that in desire to harm the British Empire the Bolsheviks are ready to support the most reactionary elements in the Oriental countries. The Persian Monarchists were supported by the Soviet Envoy in Teheran in a successful offensive against the Democrats and the Republicans simply for the reason that the latter's sympathies were pro-British. The present outbreak in Afghanistan is led by fanatical Mullahs who resent clearly the expressed tendency of the Amir's Government to dissociate secular affairs from religious influences. These fanatics are supported with advice and money by the Soviet Agent at Kabul and the propagandists beyond Bokhara border.—Reuter.

REBELS CLEARED OFF,

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 22.

Some improvement is reported in the situation in Khost which gives rise to the hope that the Afghan authorities are now getting the situation really in hand. Though the rebels, against whom a jehad has apparently been declared, are still in occupation of the Altimur Pass they have been cleared off the main road from Kabul to Ghuzni which has been temporarily closed by operations of raiding parties from the main body. The recent London cable made a slip in referring to the Altimur Pass as a minor pass leading to India. It is actually a pass situated on the road from Kabul to Gurdez where Sardar Wali Khan, the Acting Commander-in-Chief has now his headquarters.

TWO AEROPLANES TO KABUL.

Russian propaganda on the insurrection is even more clumsy than usual. The assertion that the rebels in general and Abdul Karim in particular have received any countenance or support from the British authorities can only find credence among those who have no knowledge whatever of frontier and closeness of present Anglo-Afghan relations. The scathing indictment in the recent communique of Abdul Karim as a baseborn wastrel shows what the Government of India thinks of him and his escapade while the news issued to-day of the flight of two aeroplanes to Kabul at the request of the Afghan authorities who are contemplating purchase is yet another indication of cordiality of relations between two Governments.

PURCHASE OF AEROPLANE BY AFGHAN GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 22.

It is officially stated that the Afghan Government have asked that two British aeroplanes should proceed to Kabul with a view to purchase by them and the machines accordingly flew there from Peshawar this morning carrying an Afghan officer and landed safely.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The Legislative Council resumed discussion to-day on Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair's motion introducing Malabar Tenancy Bill. The Law Member at the outset explained Government's attitude towards this question and dwelt on the complexities of the problem and difficulties of the Government in dealing with it hitherto but the matter had assumed an accentuated character owing to the agitation of the last few months and he thought that it was possible to achieve some sort of compromise by negotiations. The Jenmis' representatives made speeches pointing out the defects in the Bill and dangers likely to arise if the Bill was passed. They maintained that the Bill contemplated depriving the Jenmis of their rights in the land which they enjoyed from time immemorial without compensation and said the consequence would be disastrous economically socially and politically.

The tenants' representatives contended that the Bill proposed to redress the grievances of the tenants without depriving the Jenmis of their reasonable rights.

Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, special representative nominated for discussing this bill next spoke advancing the Jenmis' contentions and he had not finished when the discussion was adjourned till to-morrow.

PENSIONERS AND POLITICS.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 22.

The Bombay Government has issued the following resolution with regard to the participation by pensioners in political work:—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that participation by Pensioners in Anti-Government agitation or propaganda will be construed as misconduct sufficient to entail the forfeiture of pension under Article 351 Civil Service Regulations without previous warning.

MOSUL QUESTION.

TURKEY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

NEED OF PROMPT SETTLEMENT RECOGNISED.

LONDON, August 22.

The vexed question of Mosul is apparently entering another phase. According to the "Daily News" correspondent at Constantinople it is declared there that any invitation to Turkey to appoint a representative to attend the forthcoming League of Nations' deliberations on the subject of Iraq frontier will be declined which will probably render the decision at Geneva impossible. A movement is obviously on foot in Turkey to contest the Leagues' power to deal with the problem. The need of prompt settlement is recognised in Turkey but it is argued that this is only possible by direct negotiations.—Reuter.

OIL FOR THE EMPIRE.

MR. CLYNES ON TOUR.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Mr. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy leader of the House of Commons, accompanied by his son and two or three Labour members of the House of Commons including Mr. Tom Griffiths and possibly also Mr. Davis, a Conservative member of the House of Commons, will Start on an Empire oil tour next week. The party will travel via Port Said, Jerusalem, Damascus and Bagdad. From Bagdad the party will go to Persia where they will examine oil factories and wells. Thereafter the party will briefly visit Bombay.—Reuter.

VEGETABLES FOR COVENT GARDEN

TRANSPORT WORKERS TO STOP SUPPLY.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen has decided to co-operate, if necessary, with the Transport Workers' Union for stopping the cross channel supply of fruit and vegetables for the Covent Garden.—Reuter.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD IN INDIA.

LONDON, August 22.

The "Financial Times" says, the decision of the Imperial Bank of India to raise the discount rate has occasioned the comment India has been steadily absorbing gold and conditions appeared to point to continuance of money. The paper expresses the opinion that the movement is due to an excessive lowering of rate three weeks ago and timely preparation for the period of season stringency which is not far ahead.—Reuter

WORLD'S LARGEST BATTLE PLANE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The "Cubaroo", the world's largest and most powerful single engined battle plane which made its first flight to-day near Hull was built by Blackburn Company. It has a thousand horsepower Napier cub engine and its unique feature is two staircases, one connecting the pilot's cockpit accommodating two and the Central cabin, and other leading to the machinegun tower behind the wings which carries three tons of bombs or torpedoes.—Reuter.

B. AND O. COUNCIL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, Aug. 21.

In the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Sinha laid on the table a statement showing supplementary grants of Rs. 33,290 for the Kanungo establishment. Grants relating to forests, irrigation and general administration and of Rs. 51,196 for hospitals dispensaries and public health were allowed, but demand for Rs. 30,000 for the construction of civil buildings were not granted.

MALABAR FLOODS AND MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Replying to Mr. T. M. Moidoo, the Moplah member of the Madras Legislative Council, who in a recent telegram appealed to His Excellency the Governor urging remission of fines imposed on the Moplahs in the rebellion cases in consideration of the situation created by the floods in Malabar, the Government of Madras state: Arrest for non-payment of fine is only resorted to when there is good reason to believe that the offender is able to pay, but deliberately evades payment. Where the offender is unable to pay, the fine is either reduced or cancelled. Cases of Moplahs who have to pay fines and have lost their houses or lands owing to the floods will receive the sympathetic consideration, but no general release from fines or imprisonment can be considered.

D'OISY ARRIVES AT MARSEILLES

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Marseilles.—D'Oisy had enthusiastic reception by cheering crowds. He was entertained at a banquet by the municipality.—Reuter.

RIGHT TO STRIKE

LABOUR'S LEGITIMATE WEAPON

PT. MOTILAL AT JAMSHEDPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, August 22.

Pundit Motilal Nehru was presented with an address last night. The Pundit replying in Hindi said that all those labourers, be they cultivators, artisans or factory labourers, in their fight with capital must not forget that a third party namely the alien rulers were keeping both down. Swaraj should be attained first.

Speaking of strikes, Mr. Nehru said that he thought strike was a legitimate weapon of labour. It was a double edged weapon and should be employed at the proper time and for a just cause. Capital and labour were interdependent. Nationalisation of industries was not possible before Swaraj was obtained.

He asked labourers to do their work loyally and faithfully and to fulfil their contractual obligations. If they did this, their grievances were sure to be removed.

Speaking of the demands of the local labour, Pundit Nehru said that he had every hope that decisions arrived at by the Conciliation Committee would be accepted by the Tatas. He assured them that the Swarajya Party was always ready to help labour. He would ask Jamshedpur labour not to lose hope, not to be impatient, not to do anything to weaken the hands of leaders like Messrs. Das, Andrews and Goswami. They were friends of labour, who were doing their best to get grievances redressed.

Speaking of Indian and European labour, the speaker said that man to man Indian labour was less efficient. He exhorted the Jamshedpur labourers to raise their level of efficiency. Indians had equalled Europeans in other walks of life. He would like to see them equal in the held of labour also.

Pundit Nehru, Messrs. Goswami, Aiyengar and Joshi returned to Calcutta this morning.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DUTY AND CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, August 22.

The Ahmedabad Municipality last evening discussed the question of compensating the Cantonment authorities for the substitution of a terminal tax for the octroi. It was stated that in 1915 the Cantonment authorities approached the Municipality with claim for Rs. 1181/4 for compensation on account of the substitution of the terminal tax for the octroi and for loss resulting from the abolition of the Cantonment octroi. A legal representative who was consulted gave the opinion that the Municipality had no authority to take the step in question. At the beginning of 1922 the Cantonment authorities suggested the levy of a joint tax with the Municipality and claimed that the latter should contribute Rs. 2,000 every year without regard to the amount of income which might be derived from the proposed joint tax. The late Committee of Management passed a resolution that Rs. 2,000 should be paid for five years and that an agreement should be entered into with the Cantonment authorities. Accordingly a draft agreement was prepared and sent to the Cantonment authorities and the question had reached this stage when it came before the present Municipality. Surprise was expressed to-day that the Committee of Management should agree to commit the Municipality to such an arrangement and it was said that if such concessions were allowed to the Cantonment there was no reason why other bodies such as Local Boards should not be allowed to make similar claims and the Municipality would soon be a tax collecting agency for other bodies. It was therefore resolved that the resolution of the Committee of Management should be cancelled and the Cantonment authorities should be informed that the Municipality did not recognise their claim for compensation. The draft agreement was also to be cancelled.

The Municipality also passed a resolution in connection with the scheme for the Kalupur relief road which was prepared during the period of office of the Committee of Management. It was decided that the scheme could not be sanctioned as it involved the destruction of 42,000 houses.

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

TRANSLATING KORAN IN TO ENGLISH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, August 22.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, till lately Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" is now engaged in translating the Koran into English, at the request of some British firm of publishers.

BURMA COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

The Legislative Council commences its business on August 25th. The first five days will be devoted to non-official business. Government will then introduce three Bills, namely, the Development Trust Amendment Bill, the Burma Canal Amendment Bill and the Burma Land Revenue Amendment Bill. There will be also supplementary demands for grants.

LORD LYTTON'S INSULT

BENGAL'S ANSWER

AN HISTORIC MEETING.

What "Forward" describes as "hugest gathering in history" was held in Calcutta on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall, when the following resolutions were passed:—

"The citizens of Calcutta and representatives of the people of Bengal in a public meeting assembled hereby places on record their most emphatic repudiation and condemnation of the aspersions cast on the womanhood of India by Lord Lytton in his recent speech at Dacca inasmuch as the said speech is unwarranted, unprovoked and wanton insult to the honour of Indian womanhood. This meeting is of opinion that by such conduct of his he has rendered himself unworthy of the post and the position he occupies."

"That this meeting of the people of Bengal notes with extreme regret that Lord Lytton has not made suitable amends for his unprovoked affront and that till such amends are made, this meeting calls upon all self-respecting Indian men and women to boycott all social functions held by or in his honour."

The "Statesman" writes as follows about the meeting:—

"An unusually large gathering attended the meeting held at the Calcutta Town Hall on Tuesday to protest against Lord Lytton's much misunderstood remarks at Dacca. The accommodation of the Town Hall itself was overtaxed, and overflow meetings were held outside the building and on the maidan in front. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed one of the meetings, Pandit Motilal Nehru spoke from the Town Hall steps, while Mr. C. R. Das and other leaders took part in the proceedings either within or without the Hall."

SUKKUR'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 21.

"Lord Lytton must go" was the emphatic demand of Sukkur people who assembled in a public meeting yesterday to protest against Lord Lytton's notorious speech casting aspersions on Indian womanhood.

MISS LILA MOOKERJEE'S DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 22.

The "Englishman" reports a public meeting held under the Presidency of Mr. M. M. Mookerjee, Secretary of the Anti-Non-cooperation Committee to refute "the utterances and mischievous propaganda of the critics of the speech of Lord Lytton at Dacca." The report says that Miss Lila Mookerjee one of the speakers at the Meeting said that the Governor's remarks were not meant to apply to Bengalee ladies for whim the Governor and all Europeans who had an historic reputation of chivalry had the greatest respect and no man of any right education would put the meaning on the speech which was attributed to it by the Swarajists who wanted to bring about anarchy and chaos in India.

PORTRAIT OF LATE MR. S. K. AIYYANGER UNVEILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

Before a large gathering the portrait of late Mr. S. Kasturiranga Aiyyanger, Editor of the "Hindu", was unveiled last evening in the Mahajana Sabha Hall. In performing the ceremony Mr. C. V. S. Narashimaraju, member of the local Legislative Council paid a high tribute to late Mr. Kasturirenga Aiyyangar and referred to his valuable service to the country and his fearless character.

INDIAN COMMUNISTS' APPEAL

TO BE HEARD IN OCTOBER.

An appeal has been filed at the Allahabad High Court on behalf of the four Communists of the Cawnpore trial, Messrs. Dange, Nalini Das Gupta, Shaukat Usmani and Muzzafar Ahmed. It will come up for hearing during the October vacation, before a special vacation judge. It will be remembered that the accused were convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of having conspired to overthrow the rule of the King-Emperor in India.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 22.

The Convocation for conferring diplomas to candidates who have taken different degrees of the Madras University was held this evening in the Senate House. His Excellency Lord Goschen, the Chancellor, presiding. About one thousand students were present to take their degrees and abut three hundred took their degrees in absentia. A number of lady students also took their degrees, about 45 of them being present on the occasion while a fairly good number took their degrees in absentia. The Hon. Mr. C. P Ramaswamy Iyer delivered the convocation address.

THE KENYA QUESTION

LABOUR SECRETARY'S ATTITUDE

MORE REACTIONARY THAN DEVONSHIRE.

MR. SHAMSUDDIN INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Shamsuddin, who has arrived in Bombay by the S. S. "Naldera" was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative. Mr. Shamsuddin is a well-known resident of Kenya and was lately a member of the Kenya Legislative Council, from which, it will be remembered, he resigned as a protest against the White Paper decision some months back.

In reply to a query by our representative as to why he went to London, Mr. Shamsuddin said that his object in going to London where he stayed for over a month, was twofold, namely:—

(1) To acquaint the Labour Secretary for Colonies (Mr. Thomas) personally with the facts of the Indian case as affected by the White Paper decision and (2) to plead the cause of the Indian employees of the Uganda Railway Company who had been most unjustly treated by the new Manager, Mr. Felling, out of a policy of racial antagonism, which aimed at excluding all Asiatics from all their rights and privileges. The Uganda Railway, Mr. Shamsuddin continued was built up with the help of Indian labour alone. When the construction of the railway was started, the African Native population was too backward to be of any help to the Government. Consequently thousands of Indian labourers were importted for the purpose and many of those men lost their lives in the jungles attacked by diseases or in the clutches of man-eating lions and other ferocious animals. Mr. Shamsuddin asserted that the Uganda Railway was built by the life-blood of Indians without which it would have been impossible for the Government to proceed with their business.

INDIANS ON UGANDA RAILWAY.

Continuing Mr. Shamsuddin said that the Uganda Railway employed the largest number of Indians, namely about 2,888. Many of them had put up a number of years in the service of the Railway. As a result of the battle cry of "A White Kenya" the new Manager of the Railway, Mr. Felling, (who was sent to Kenya by General Smuts from South Africa) gave notice to 368 Indian employees on a very vague plea of "retrenchment." That the drastic measure was taken with the sole object of excluding Indians (and for the matter of that Asiatics) from all avenues of employment and rights of citizenship, was clear from the fact that simultaneously with the reduction in the number of Indian employees the number of Europeans was increased from 296 to 315. In view of this fact the plea of retrenchment was simply an eye-wash and hardly sustainable.

"Not only that", continued Mr. Shamsuddin; "all the rights and privileges of the Indian employees have been mercilessly trampled upon. Men who put up 14 years' service were entitled to gratuity, but this has been denied to all those who were in the middle of their career which has been upset on the plea of economy. Their salaries have been reduced by one-sixth and their leave and passage rules privileges have been most drastically altered, thereby causing these people most acute hardships. Besides, the new regulations that have been introduced on the basis of racial distinction make the stay of the Indian employees practically impossible. "It was primarily with the object of putting these facts before the Colonial Secretary and persuade him, if possible to save the Indian employees in the Uganda Railway from the atrocious wrongs perpetrated by the Whites that I went to London", Mr. Shamsuddin said.

Asked whether he was successful in his mission, Mr. Shamsuddin regretted that the attitude of Mr. Thomas towards the Indian cause in general made all his pleading unavailing and fruitless. The Labour Colonial Secretary did not go even as far as the Duke of Devonshire, who was known as a pronounced reactionary. The Conservative Secretary did not at least approve of the changes in the regulations concerning leave and privileges of Indian employees in the Uganda Railway. But Mr Thomas, contrary to all expectations and to his utter bewilderment, had approved all these changes to the injury of the Indians.

WHITES' CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIANS.

Turning to the situation in Kenya Mr. Shamsuddin said, "Ever since the publication of the White Paper the settlers in the Colony have been trying their best to oust the Indians and all Asiatics from the country. Led by Lord Delamere the White settlers are now acting up to the principle of boycotting all Indians wherever possible and freeing themselves of the services of all non-African employees. Compared with this boycott and non-co-operation movement of the Whites, the movements in India simply pale into insignificance. The Whites are deliberately pursuing this even at a great loss and difficulty to themselves. Take, for example, the case of one Mr. Caine of Limora, a small railway station, near Nairobi. This European had about 30 Indian tenants in his land from whom he used to derive considerable benefits. But following in the wake of the anti-Indian agitation, he has ejected out all his Indian tenants, courting thereby a loss of at least £50 per month. Similar cases are happening all over the country." "Even the Government," Mr. Shamsuddin continued, "is following or encouraging the policy of isolating the Indians."

Questioned with regard to the position of the African Natives, Mr. Shamsuddin said, "Their lot is no better than our own. These simple people are being used as pawns by the Whites in their game of selfish aggrandisement. The theory of trusteeship over the Africans has been propounded solely as a counterblast to Indian demands and rights and the claim of stewardship is no less hypocritical than the theory of British trusteeship over the people of India."

Alluding to his interview with Mr. Thomas on the Kenya Question Mr. Shamsuddin said that the Colonial Secretary bluntly refused to listen to him on any political state of affairs in Kenya on the astouding plea that the Colonies Committee had done all that was possible. After this remarkable statement he thought it useless to pursue the matter any further with him.

INDIAN COMMITTEE ON KENYA.

Questioned on the work of the Indian Deputation Mr. Shamsuddin said that he was not in a position to say as to what work the deputation had done. At least he personally was not aware of any tangible achievements of the deputation. From his personal experience he could say this much that Mr. Thomas and other Cabinet members were so preoccupied with the Allied Conference, the Irish Boundary question and their domestic affairs that they had no time to spare for the Indian Committee on Kenya affairs. Besides, these questions seemed to them of minor importance not necessitating immediate attention. "In any case" Mr. Shamsuddin said, "it seems to me that Mr. Thomas had already made up his mind as to what he is going to do in the matter, and even gave expression to his intention before the Indian Committee went to London. And the Committee was just a ruse to amuse themselves with and delude the Indian people that the British Government are making an effort to meet their viewpoints. In fact some of the leaders of even the Labour Party told me frankly that they could not alter the White Paper decision, because they could not antagonise or fight with the White settlers of Kenya." Concluding Mr. Shamsuddin said, "My impression is that the British Government will listen only to those parties who are likely to give them most trouble, and Indians, disorganised and disunited as they are at the present moment, are the last persons to get a hearing from them. So it is upto us to organise and be unremitting in our efforts to get our rights redeemed. Otherwise all hopes of getting justice from a people that only responds to a show of force, are pure moonshine."

INSULT TO NAWAB OF BHAWALPUR.

The above interview having been over our representative was preparing to withdraw when Mr. Shamsuddin alluded to a recent editorial note in the 'Chronicle' referring to the reported insult to the Nawab of Bhawalpur by a Passport Officer. Asked whether he could throw any further light on the incident Mr. Shamsuddin said, "On board the ship my distinguished friends Rt. Hon. Srinivas Shastri and Mr. K. C. Roy requested me not to indulge in propaganda in India and assured me that I would find different types of Whites in India and altogether a different atmosphere foreign to Kenya. Being repeatedly thus assured I fondly hoped I would find a good lot of fellow White-subjects in this country at any rate. But my first impression even when I had hardly set my foot on these shores was most disappointing and shocking to me. The Nawab of Bhawalpur was one of the distinguished co-passengers in the "Naldera." Though quite young he is one of the well-educated young Ruling Chiefs and had paid 4 visits to England. He was very popular on board the ship and he won the respect and admiration of all by his unostentatious and charming manners. The Nawab and I were the first to come up to the Passport Officer. Quite apart from the fact that he is a Ruling Chief, the fact that he was the first to approach the Passport Officer should have given him preference over others who followed him. But the Passport Officer took no notice of him at all. He passed more than a dozen European officers and during all this time the Nawab had offered his passport three times; but his hand was brushed aside. Naturally, therefore, Nawab's staff and all his Indian co-passengers were greatly annoyed but they kept absolutely silent. It was at this time that the Hon Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, member of the Vice roy's Executive Council approached the Passport Officer and remonstrated with him that a Ruling Chief of the position and standing of the Nawab ought not to be treated so indifferently and that his passport should have been taken up first. But the Passport Officer discounted even the Hon. Mr. Chatterjee, and even though the latter had a moment later informed him that he was a member of the Government of India, the officer took no notice of it at all and remained unchanged in his attitude. Then after a while he took the passport of the Nawab and began to read it aloud as "H. H. the Nawab of *Bolepur*" instead of "Bhawalpur". When the Nawab politely offered the correction ("Bhawalpur" not "Bolepur") the officer got annoyed.

It should be noted further that contrary to all etiquette, the Passport Officer was *sitting* with his *hat on* in the 1st Class Music Room. He then querried the Nawab twice "What did you say? What did you say?" "whom are you talking to? —I am the Passport Officer here." Saying this he returned the passport to the Nawab and peremptorily asked him to wait. "I will see your passport when I like," he said. It was at this time that the Hon. Mr. A.C. Chatterjee called the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, who was behind the group, whose remonstrances were also in vain. By this time passports of about a score of passengers were inspected. And it was not until Mr. Chatterjee's own turn came to produce the passport that the officer's attitude was a little changed. Mr. Chatterjee refused to produce his passport saying that the Nawab's passport should be seen first. And it was not until Mr. Lawrence had again a word or two with the officer that his stubborn attitude relaxed and he ultimately passed the Nawab's passport."

"This is my first impression of White arrogance in India" concluded Mr. Shamsuddin.

GUJARAT MILL ACCIDENT

CRUDE BUILDING REGULATIONS

LABOUR UNION'S SUGGESTIONS.

The following is the translation of an article which appeared in the "Majur Sandesh" of Ahmedabad:—

So sluggish is human nature as a rule, so large and habitual its toleration of grave evils, that sometimes nothing short of a catastrophe is needed to awaken it to a sense of their existence and to move it to an effort for reform. The terrible Gujarat Ginning mill accident, of a fortnight ago, is an instance in point. Nearly thirty men and women perished, twice that number received injuries, and a much large number only narrowly escaped with their lives. The loss of the mill runs into lakhs. The mill has to remain closed for a considerable time and over 3,000 work people are consequently thrown out of employment. One naturally asks what might be the cause of this tragic occurrence and whose the responsibility. We would not anticipate the findings of the Enquiry Committee constituted under Rule 65 (Indian Factories Act) which has just closed its proceedings in view of the urgency of the question, but we cannot help giving expression to certain ideas that rise uppermost in our mind on a perusal of the evidence placed before the Committee.

We are not concerned with the immediate responsibility for the accident. We are not anxious to discover whether there was any culpable negligence on the part of the authorities in not paying heed to any timely warnings. Nor are we at all vexed by the question whether any smoke or flame preceded the crash.

Our sole aim is to ensure the future safety of the 50,000 people working in the local mills. Our purpose is simply to ascertain those flaws in the methods of construction, those defects in the system of official regulation, supervision and inspection which are ultimately responsible for an accident of this type, in order that steps may promptly be taken effectively to prevent recurrence of a collapse of this nature.

AN EXPERT VIEW.

Viewed from this standpoint, the most material portion of the evidence is that which comes from the expert witnesses. Mr. Bateley draws pointed attention to the inherent weakness of the building. He explains it vividly. The old mill was built in 1888. The outer wall consisting of a series of arches was quite strong and safe as originally designed. In 1906 this external wall was utilized as a party wall for the purpose of the new extension, a structure of three storeys. The loads carried by the walls were at least doubled. All the piers were heavily over-loaded but most of all was the one at which the collapse occurred. He proves this by precise calculations and confidently asserts, that "If this wall had been left in its original position and extra pillars placed right along to accommodate the new construction, the present collapse would not have occurred." There were other factors which further weakened the wall and contributed to the collapse, and Mr. Bateley enumerates them in his written statement as follows:—

1. The window openings of the external wall were converted into openings, and the piers themselves were cut to widen the openings.

2. Holes were made in the old wall for bolts, shafts etc. and above the arches, brackets, pipes, beams, joists, shafting had been attached to, built in or passed through the old wall.

3. The vibrations and shock due to moving machinery and shafting had been more than double of what was originally anticipated.

4. The building material must have been saturated with strain and stress.

The thickness of the terrace at the junction of the old and the new buildings ran up to 3 ft. and the terrace was saturated with rain water. About a portion of the wall of the extension itself, he remarks, that it was extremely bad in construction and design such as no responsible designer would have allowed. Taking all these considerations into account it appears to him to be extraordinary that the piers of the party wall stood as long as they did.

Mr. Bateley's evidence makes the whole position clear. If the extension of 1906 had been designed by a competent surveyor, if its construction had been supervised by a building expert, this accident would certainly not have occurred. There is no chance for an accident of this sort in Bombay. For, there municipal law lays down a strict standard of building efficiency, and makes ample provision for the proper enforcement of that standard. It would be well to indicate here in outline the system in vogue in Bombay. A person intending to erect or add to a building must furnish detailed plans prepared by a licensed surveyor showing exact dimensions of every part of the building; including walls, posts, beams, girders etc. and specification of each description of work and of materials to be employed and also if required detailed calculations showing the sufficiency of the strength of any part of such building. To supervize the erection, he must employ a licensed surveyor or an otherwise competent person. He must submit a certificate signed by the supervizor stating that the workmanship and the materials used are good and no provision of the law has been transgressed. The by-laws regulating structires go into minute details and embody precise and comprehensive rules. They prescribe the material for the walls, their thickness, the size of the footings of the walls, dimensions of posts, beams, joists, rafters and their bearings. They give specifications for chimneys and lay down calculations for the maximum load that the various parts of the building may carry. In all this the building of the factory type has received special consideration. In addition, the municipal authorities are requested to check, inspect and see that the law is properly observed. Under such a system, an accident of the Gujarat Ginning sort is well-nigh an impossibility, for, under this, the extension of 1906 could not have been built. In Ahmedabad, on the other hand, regulation of buildings is crude, unscientific and ineffective; and whatever there is does not apply to the factory building at all.

THE ULTIMATE CAUSE.

The ultimate cause of this awful accident, may therefore, be traced back to the complete absence of any system for provision of safe and stable buildings.

There shall be no recurrence of this disaster. We must adopt every possible means to ensure this. Let the local municipality take immediate steps to introduce a system of building regulation, which is more stringent, more comprehensive and more detailed than the one of Bombay, for as Mr. Bateley has stated: "In places like Ahmedabad greater precautions are necessary than in Bombay." Our by-laws here must adequately take into account the vibrations and other effect of the machinery and mechanical appliances with which the building is to be fitted up.

We are confident that our Municipality will bestir itself and do all that is possible in the matter.

So much about buildings in future. Of the large number of buildings that already stand a good proportion is likely to have been misbuilt. They are a permanent menace to the peace of mind and safety of the lives of the whole labouring population of the city. The Inspector of Factories has realized this and called upon the Mill authorities to have their buildings inspected by competent architects. This, however, is not enough. An architect responsible either to the Municipality or to the Government should as soon as possible examine each building thoroughly and thereafter periodically at such intervals as may be deemed reasonable.

MAHATMA HOPEFUL.

SITUATION IN DELHI

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, August 22.

Mr. Gandhi left this place for Ahmedabad this morning *en route* to Bombay. Interviewed by a representative of "The Statesman" the Mahatma said that negotiations were still going on between the Hindus and the Musalmans for a compromise and the situation was hopeful. Asked when he would return to Delhi Mr. Gandhi said he would come to Delhi if his presence was required by Mr. Mahomed Ali. Further asked whether he could not say something more hopeful Mr. Gandhi cross questioned saying "Is this not hopeful enough."

Since Mr. Gandhi does not regard the situation in Delhi as a mere local affair and since he is said to be adverse to a patched up peace it is stated that these negotiations had taken a longer time and might take a little more time.

VISITS SCENE OF THE RIOTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 22.

Mr. Gandhi was to have addressed a public meeting here after the sitting of the Hindu Rakhsa Samity, but as there was nothing definitely decided at the Samity meeting he had no announcement to make at the public meeting. He, however, told those assembled in a few words what he told to the Press representative this morning and asked them to remain patient and peaceful.

During his stay here Mr. Gandhi visited the scene of the riots, but he would not make any statement of his impressions presumably for fear of prejudicing the negotiations. It is understood that he was not satisfied with the writings of local vernacular papers which he considered far from encouraging mutual good will and harmony.

FOLLOW MAHATMA GANDHI.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AT DHORAJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHORAJI, August 22.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Principal Khwaja addressed a crowded public meeting held in the Newton Theatre here. Mr. Khwaja spoke at some length and dwelt upon Hindu-Muslim unity, kaaddar and the charkha.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in a brief speech explained the object of his tour and exhorted Hindus and Mussalmans to live amicably and to follow Mahatma Gandhi in the constructive programme so far as it concerned people who living in States had already got their Swaraj.

The party left for Dhoraji on Thursday morning and was welcomed at Gondal, Jetpur and Jetalsar by large crowds. The party reached Dhoraji in the afternoon. A procession was formed and passed through crowded streets. In the evening a large public meeting was held in the square near the main city gate. Maulana Husain Ahmed dwelt upon the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity and repudiated the assertion that Muslims could not unite with the Hindus citing examples of such unity from history.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that he was too tired to speak but he would thank most heartily all citizens of Dhoraji Hindus and Muslims, men and women, young and old for the most cordial reception they had given him.

INDIANS IN MALAYA.

'A TRIANGULAR PROBLEM'

MR. ANDREWS' VIEWS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in "Young India":—

Along with Pandit Banarsidas Chaturvedi, I was asked by a special resolution of the All-India National Congress assembled at Cocanada to report on the condition of Indian immigrant labour in Malaya, with a view to considering whether or not a policy of restricting immigration to that country should be adopted.

A certain number of untoward incidents had been referred to in the Press which appeared to show that the Tamil labourer was not well treated. There were also signs in the Malayan administration of a political bias against Indians, certain posts which had previously been open to men of Indian birth, having been closed to any one except a European whose descent was European on both sides, an unheard-of racial distinction and also I believe unconstitutional. It was only quite recently that this racial regulation was made known to the Indian public, owing to Mr. P. K. Nambyar having asked a question in the Straits Settlements' Legislative Council.

As my old friend and fellow-worker Pandit Banarsidas Chaturvedi was bracketed with me in the Congress Resolution, we met together and consulted as to the possibility of a joint visit of inquiry sometime during the year 1924. But when we were both considering the matter, a cable reached me suddenly from the poet Rabindranath Tagore, asking me to meet him without delay in China. Since my actual journey to China and back would take me directly through Malaya and the Straits, I broke my steamer journeys at Penang on June 10th and went over-land to Singapore by rail, stopping for a few hours at Kuala Lumpur. I was also able to spend some days in the centre of Government at Singapore itself and there find out, both the opinion of the Indian leaders on the one hand, and the opinion of the Government officials on the other. It has further been possible to study all the blue books and papers. I have communicated to Pandit Banarsidas Chaturvedi my first impressions and would wish through the pages of "Young India" to present them to the public, on the understanding that I hope to carry my inquiry still further on my return journey and that I shall be able, after doing so, to go more into detail. These two articles which I am now publishing, will be rather for the sake of giving, in India, important information, than for the purpose of stating conclusions. The conclusions, indeed, as far as India is concerned, have not yet been reached.

First of all, I should like to deal with the Census Report, and explain from it what very important events in the history of the Far East are taking place in this present generation in Malaya. It is necessary to explain, that there are three different forms of administration, (i) the colony of the Straits Settlements (Singapore, Malacca, Penang), (ii) the Federated Malay States, and (iii) the Unfederated Malay States. The Federated Malay States are managed by a Chief Secretary, who is under the Governor of Singapore. The Unfederated States are like the Indian States in India. All three administrations put together are called 'British Malaya' in the Census. I shall give figures for this whole territory of British Malaya rather than for the separate administrations. But I should note that there are comparatively few Indians, as yet, in the Unfederated Malay States.

The first point to pay special attention to is this, that the total 'Malaya' population of Malaya is 1,651,000 compared with 1,437,000 in 1911. But this increase of 14 per cent. is due to the arrival of foreign Malays, and not so much to the natural increase of the Malay popultion. The area of British Malaya is 56,600 square miles; and it contains some of the most fertile land in all the world. It has also no desert land of any description. Java, which lies near to Malaya, has a population which is more than ten times as dense as that of Malaya. The rain-fall and fertility of both countries are about the same. It is therefore as clear as possible that the present Malay population is by no means occupying the ground in such a way as to make the immigration of other races objectionable. It is still an 'empty' country; and it has always been a country to which immigrants have drifted, a kind of 'no man's land.'

The Malay population is practically all Muhammadans. The conversion of Malaya and Java and other islands to Islam appears to have taken place, chiefly through Arab conquests, between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. Buddhist kingdoms for a long time flourished, in certain inhabited areas, long before that date; but the early history is very uncertain. There can be no doubt, however, that the first beginnings of culture and civilisation were brought to the Malayan coast, in Hindu-Buddhist times, and that the intercourse between the coastal districts and India from A. D. 700 to A. D. 1200 was frequent. There was also a considerable admixture of Indian blood which still is noticeable in the Malay features. The name for Indian 'Kling' is a corruption of the word 'Kalinga' which shows that the emigrants came from Orissa and Andhra.

Thus, the peninsula of Malaya, very sparely inhabited and very little cultivated, has remained somewhat empty hither-to. It has only been during the last fifty years that its immense fertility has been realised and that settled colonisation from India and China has been taking place on any large scale. An interesting thing to remember is that during the last century up to the year 1867 the Straits Settlements were under the Government of India and were reckoned as a part of India When the Queen's Proclamation of racial equality was made in 1858, Singapore, Penang and Malacca were all reckoned as part of the Indian Empire. This point raises an issue of great importance, when it is realised that to-day an Indian is not allowed, by an irregular and unconstitutional rule, to hold any post in the higher branches of the Malayan Civil Service. There can be no conceivable doubt, that this is a direct and open breach of the Queen's Proclamation such as Indians have never suffered from in India.

At the close of this article I will give rapidly the figures of the present population in its different races, and point out what estimates may be drawn from these about the future. As I have stated the natural Malay indigenous population is hardly increasing at all, and it never appears to have increased in the past with any rapidity. The problem of Malaya therefore is a triaingular one-(i) Will the Chinese immigrants finally make Malaya an off-shoot of China? (ii) Will the Indian immigrants finaly make it an off-shoot of India? (iii) Will there be a mixed population in which the foreign Malay immigration will considerably increase and the three races, in the end, serve to balance one another, growing each of them about a third of the whole?

The figures at the Census of 1911, and that of 1921, were as follows, quoting in thousands only:—

	1911	1921
Malays	14,37,000	16,51,000
Chinese	9,16,000	11,74,000
Indians	2,67,000	4,72,000

It will be seen that while the Indian population, is still the smallest, its increase has been by far the most rapid. It appears almost certain that the Malay population will keep up its increase, census by census, owing to the foreign Malays coming over from Java and other islands and being included in the Malay race. The Chinese population at last appears to be settling down more than ever before. The number of Chinese women, who had emigrated from China to Malaya between 1911 and 1921, was one of the most striking features of the last census. The Indian population also is inclined to settle, instead of merely migrating backwards and forwards.

Therefore the natural inference to be drawn from the Census is, that there is every likelihood of Malaya, as an empty country, being filled up from the three races, Indians, Chinese and Foreign Malays. It is also not unlikely that, at the 1931 Census, the Indian population will have drawn still nearer to that of the Malays and Chinese, assuming that things go on normally as they are going on at present.

KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

As I write the following few lines about the late Mr. Justice Telang, I am reminded of the very valuable advice that Mr. M. R. Jayakar gave to the Brahman Sabha of Bombay, under whose auspices he and Mrs. Naidu spoke the other day in memory of the late Lokamanya Tilak. He said that the time has now surely come that the memory of great men like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Ranade, Mr. Nana Shankershett and Mr. Telang be celebrated, not by their small communities, in the narrow, communal spirit but by all in a spirit of broad-minded patriotism and with that essentially Hindu view of paying our homage, performing the *shraddha* of the departed great. It indeed must be so. Great men are a national asset and this fact should be nationally recognised.

Mr. Telang's anniversary is to be celebrated to-day, by a Saraswat Club in Bombay. It hardly can be said, however, that he lived for the Saraswats alone. Far from it. He was a great public worker of his day. He belonged to the second generation of graduates of the Bombay University. If Ranade was the Prince of graduates of his generation, the same title could fittingly be applied to Telang for the great distinction that he achieved at the University from start to finish. Like Ranade, he did not give up his education, when there was left no examination for him to go through. He is remembered until this day as a great student of English and Marathi and Sanskrit literature and an orientalist and research scholar. It would be hardly fitting in an article like this to do justice to what Telang has done, even in one field of activity. And yet he is said to have done not very much. There is an admirable biography of Telang by Mr. V. N. Naik, which it would be profitable for our young men to read to-day.

Why did Mr. Telang do so little even in the literary field that he loved so much? Mr. Jayakar while characterising the Lokamanya's life as one of the tragedies of British rule, has said more than once, that patriotically-minded people have to deny themselves the luxury of a quite, serene and humble life of a literateur. Mr. Telang also had to postpone his literary pleasures for the more imperative need of what Mr. Gokhale called "the liberation of the Indian mind from the thraldom of old world ideas and the assimilation of all that is highest and best in the life, thought and character of the West."

HEADING TOWARDS SWARAJ.

SWARAJ PARTY-ITS AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

A YEAR OF SOLID WORK.

PUNDIT MOTILAL AT CALCUTTA CONFERENCE.

The following speech was delivered by Pandit Motilal Nehru at the Calcutta Conference of the Swaraj Party:—

It is a practice for the General Secretary to submit a report at this gathering and give a sort of review of the past activities of the year. This is the second year of our Party. I was considering this morning whether I was to write out a report and have it duly printed as is the practice in the Congress and other institutions of this kind. But when I looked into myself and wanted to know what the materials were I felt there was scarcely any member of the party in this hall or any one outside it who takes an intelligent interest in public matters who is not aware that the whole history of our party for a considerable period was a history of prolonged struggle of barest existence. You all know that the party was started at Gaya in January 1923 and then it met at Allahabad in February 1923, when the programme and constitution from which the President has just quoted to you was laid down. From that moment began the trouble, from that moment our friends of Congress the other wing of the Congress opposed us at every step and it was not till September 1923, when the Special Congress met in Delhi that a compromise was arrived at and all counter-propaganda was by common consent suspended. It was only then that our hands were free and we began work.

ELECTION MANIFESTO HOLDS GOOD.

The central elections were to commence in November and it was not until the middle of October that the party was able to issue its electoral manifesto, that manifesto which had the honour of being quoted in the House of Lords and criticised there that election manifesto holds good to-day and as the President has shown you in his rigorous speech that we have redeemed in substance everything that we said, all promises we made and all pledges that we gave. Now as every electorate was informed and as we said in that manifesto that everything lay in the hands of our countrymen I have often said in public meetings and in election meetings that our success depends on the numbers in which you send us. If you do not give us the arms to fight with, you cannot expect us to win in the battle. What are our arms and ammunitions except our numbers in these Councils and legislative bodies? Reutrn us in a majority and you will find that we will redeem every pledge we gave. But if you do not return us in a majority what can we do? (Hear, Hear). People of the C. P. proved their metal. They did return the Swarajist members to the Legislative Council in a mojority and they formed a clear majority there and what did the members of the Central Provinces do? They at once resorted to uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction—words which have been so much criticised of late and criticised how. These words are applied not to Nagpur, not the Central Provinces not to any Council where the majority consists of Swarajists but usually to Madras and to the Assembly and other provinces where we are in a distinct minority. You will remember in that election manifesto what we promised was that we shall resort to this policy of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction if we are in a majority, and if we are in minority we shall defeat the Government as often as we can with or without the support of our nationalist friends. I ask you to look into the proceedings of the various Legislative Councils and Assembly and say that whether we have failed in one single occasion to inflict a defeat on the Government when it was possible to inflict one. So far as the Assembly is concerned, I can speak from my personal knowledge as I have had the honour of acting there as the leader of your party in the Assembly. There was no single case in which the Government chose to come into conflict with the party when it was not heavily defeated and yet we are in minority, we are only 45 in a House of 144. How did we manage it? The Anglo-Indian papers gave me the distinction of a black-magician, (laughter) a person who knew some charm to induce the nationalist and other innocent members of the Assembly (laughter) simply to follow them into lobbies without understanding what it meant (laughter). I had the good fortune to have in the nationalist party gentlemen who had really the interest of the nation at heart (hear, hear), and although they were not prepared to subscribe to the full extent to the policy of the Swarajist, they strove as hard and as earnestly as any Swarajist to attain the goal, namely, Swaraj (hear, hear) and by means which the President has just described to you. The President has said enough about methods of the party.

ABSURDITY OF FIXED RULES.

There is a school which expects everything to be done by rules of thumb by some sort of tabled and fixed rules always to be applied without any distinction. Now, for instance, there is well-known and much used phrase—widely circulated among the Swarajist members in the Assembly and that is 'Never go into Government lobby'. It was so frequently used and by so many persons that even I who is responsible for every word that occurred in the rules—even I was led to believe that that must be the guiding principle of the party. But then I thought what it could posibly mean? There is not such a lobby as the Government lobby. There are only two lobbies in the Assembly as well as in the provinces and they are 'Ayes and Noes.' Whichever lobby government goes in becomes the government lobby. If we are not to go into the government lobby it means that we must not go to a lobby in which the government members go. Just consider for a moment to what ridiculous extent it goes. Suppose we are about to carry on a proposition and the Government think that they are losing, and they just send four or five people to the lobby, is it that the lobby, is just converted into the government lobby?

ABSURDITIES OF RULES.

Then there are points of order raised. Our rules which are meant to bind us together and to create cohesion between us so that we may march shoulder to shoulder are used not for the purpose of consolidating our power but for the purpose of disruption. Points of orders and phrases have been raised. I had the temerity to ask some of my friends whether they have known any case in the history where freedom was won on points of order (Laughter). When you are in the fight, marching against the enemy what are you to do? You must simply go on, you have got to go on and sometimes stand still also; but you cannot say that because you are marching you must not rest for a while. These are absurdities to which our critics lend their support only in order to accuse us.

The president: Deductive logic (Laughter).

Panditji continued: We have so far tried to discharge our duties to the best of our ability. I must mention one more fact about the Assembly. There was the Tariff Bill. Steel Protection Bill, as you are aware, which was supported by the Swarajists. Now that bill happened to be introduced by the Government and the question was whether the bill being introduced by the Government the Swarajists will support it. However much they like the steel industry of India to be developed, however, much they like to produce it in this country and to protect it from foreign competition, but simply because it was a bill introduced by the Government many of my friends fought shy of it. They said 'It is co-operation!'

HOW CO-OPERATION BEGAN.

Now I tell you how co-operation began. When the Assembly met and this Bill began to be considered reporters in the galleries had their eyes fixed on me and certain friends of mine. (Laughter). The first thing they noticed was that I smiled at some one on the Government benches (Laughter) and they faithfully reported that incident and they said that 'co-operation has begun.' Loud laughter). Well gentlemen, I had to confess that it was my besetting sin to smile. I have a smile both at my friends and foes alike (Mr. Das: Because you cannot look like an owl.) (Laughter).

Panditji continued: The president has said that I do not look like an owl (loud laughter). The next thing was that I moved an amendment which was the resultant of all the amendments upon that particular point and it concerned with the question of Indian capital and control and so on. These amendments were there on the agenda. Some of them had been put and pressed before the Assembly. They were all opposed by the Government. (A Voice: Many of them were disallowed).

I took up the more important of them strung them together in one resolution and proposed it with the permission of my friends and the president. Now the Government took time to consider it and in doing so they asked the House to adjourn for a day. As the House was adjourned some members of the Government crossed over to my side of the chamber. They wanted to talk to me about my amendment and to fix up some time to talk with me on behalf of my party after they have consulted His Excellency the Viceroy. The press faithfully reported that step number two in co-operation was taken and Panditji the leader of the Swaraj Party, was actually in deep consultation with the members of the Government! (Laughter). Then, when the Government was obliged to admit four out of the five points of my amendments, the newspapers reported that 'Here is the co-operation resolution of Pandit Nehru adopted by the Government'! It was really the Government resolution which I moved and which the Government supported and thus there was complete co-operation and they cited that long phrase of uniform, continuous and consistent opposition! Now gentlemen, I put it to you, was it a case of my co-operating with the Government or was it a case of my compelling the Government to co-operate with me,. If we are to put forward resolutions for Swaraj and if the Government want to meet us upon that resolution to consider the terms and to admit some of them, are we then also to be accused that in winning Swaraj we did not win it by non-co-operation but by co-operation with the Government? (Cheers and laughter).

I would ask you not to pay any heed to these absurdities and I ask you further not to judge members of the Assembly or any of the provincial legislative councils by anything that they do or by any criticism to which they are subjected while they are in the fight. While the actual session of the Councils or Assembly is proceeding day after day, certain steps are being taken and it is not fair either on the members of the Assembly or members of the provincial Councils to judge them by each step, because you have to consider each step as a part of the whole battle, a part of the whole campaign and to look upon it as such. You cannot understand what each step each word that is spoken in the Assembly or Councils must answer to this wooden rules of uniform continuous and consistent obstruction. As the president has put it, that is the creation of the atmosphere of resistance—atmosphere which is more frequently than not created by sweet words and not by bitter words. You find your enemy armed to the teeth, you find that by certain course of action you can compel them to lay down some of their arms, if not all. So please do not pronounce it as an act of co-operation if we are to make it so as to induce them to lay down some of their arms if not all. The army that is actually on the march is sometimes not only to stand still but often has to withdraw to make retreat only to fight all the stronger.

A voice: You know the brilliant retreat of Cronje.

Yes, you must not judge from that the battle is lost. You have got to wait till the end of the battle before you pronounce your judgment. These are facts which I might have stated down in my report, but as it is well-known to you, it was not necessary to print and circulate it among you.

One thing more. It is customary to give in the report certain facts about the constitution and financial position of the party and as to anything which was done outside the Council. Now so far as the numbers of the party are concerned, as you all know, that since we started our party we have never up to this day cared to open a regular register in every province of the members of the Swarajist party. Indeed we fixed subscriptions of Rs. 3 annually which was considered by most of us as prohibitive and that was why we did not want to swell the number of the Swarajists outside the Congress. But we wanted to increase the number inside the Congress. We wanted them to become Congress members in large numbers and not to pay any subscriptions to us. The result of it was that we swelled the Congress membership swelled the number of people holding Swarajists' view in the country, without having a regular register of them. We preferred to adopt the ancient method of sending out ideas, sending out members to the world to our country, to be accepted by them and not to resort to the western idea of opening recruitment houses and register offices for enlisting Swarajist members. We were in the Congress, have no intention of going out ever outside the Congress (Hear, hear), nor shall we ever go out of it. (Hear, hear and prolonged cheers). Well so I cannot give you a report on that point but ypou know how that idea has caught, what support we got at the polls. That gives you some idea of the membership of the party. You should remember that that was confined to a very few people, who have been given franchise according to the rules framed by the Government. If the franchise was widespread, it would have lessened our trouble considerably, because all that we would have done in that case would have been to address a few mass meetings and to leave the rest to our countrymen. But now we find one or two votes among one or two thousands. The popularity that the party has obtained with the people of the land will be evident from the result of election and also from the response it has received elsewhere. Now with regard to the question of finance. The president has repelled the charge of bribery and corruption. I want the accusers to tell me where this money came from out of which Mr. Das paid it (Laughter). I know as General Secretary of the party ought to know something about the fund and I have no hesitation in informing you that there never was anything in any balance on the right side of the account (Laughter) from the very beginning.

A voice: Promises.

Panditji: Promises of course. Promisory notes giving promises that was on the wrong side, (Laughter).

The election was contested absolutely without any fund. Where the enormous sums were spent by people, who contested the election against the Swarajists, what did the Swarajists pay? I do not know the figures of Bengal, but I was responsible for leading the election campaign in the U. P. We set up 55 candidates for the local Council and there were 14 seats, who were entitled to be elected for the Assembly and we set up 12. We captured all the seats in the Assembly and 30 seats in the local Council. The cost of running these 67 candidates, including the deposit money paid, was 25,000 rupees and where did this money come from? The money came from either by giving pro-notes, or it was paid by the people, who voted for us (Hear, hear) and not by any outsider. We had no time to collect fund.

Mr. Das: In Bengal we spent Rs. 30,000 to run the election and I borrowed all the sum myself.

Panditji: The president tells that in Bengal he spent Rs. 30,000 to run the elections and he borrowed all the sum on his own promissory notes. (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, they talk glibly of bribery and corruption. But why they do so? Because they cannot conceal from the world that they are the greatest bribe-givers that were ever born and you ever can conceive of. Why they do it openly. There are not only sub-deputyship Tasildarship, sub-registrarship, but there are the ministership, there are the councillorship, holting open before everybody, as a reward for these who support them.

Mr. B K. Bose: What about H. E.'s speech at Dacca?

Panditji: I ask what code of ethics or morality prompted the Governor of Bengal to issue a solemn Government communique that the third Minister would be appointed out of the persons, who voted with the Government and for the Government. (Laughter).

A voice: 'Will' vote with the Government.

Panditji: Yes, "will' vote. Is it any use answering such charges brought by shameless people, who are bribing and committing corruption of all sorts in the public being the head of the province and charge us poor people who whatever we had at one time now do not know where to get it from.

Now there is another movement started and that is against me. That is not against Mr. Das. I am supposed to have been making money in Bombay for the party on false promises. That is complementary to the charges brought against Mr. Das, because they must make out where he got all this money from (Laughter) and must trace it to me because I was seen in Bombay realising subscriptions for the party. There was a particularly malicious tone about it in the "Times of India." I replied to it and I suppose my reply and that note will be reproduced in the "Forward" of to-morrow. The point is this that I openly went from place to place and had declared that I was in Bombay for the purpose of realising subscription for my party. I got some promises and came back from there, because I was called away by some important business When I went back, I found that people whom I described in my answer to the "Times" as politicians in the unemployed list, I mean our moderate brethren, formed a clique, went round to the very places and told the people not to subscribe to our fund. The result was that I lost some subscriptions and others paid me some money. And after the money was safe in my pocket, the "Times" raised the storm, but I told them that I was going again to Bombay to realise some money there. If Das was paying bribes relying upon what I collect, he had been bribing people only on promises (Laughter). That is the financial point, if you like. I do not know to how many people we owe money. We have been borrowing right and left, sometimes in villages and in town—sometimes by giving pro-notes and, sometimes they have trusted in our honour and we hope to repay them sooner or later, if possible. They are not claiming it now, but they have trusted to our honour. So I cannot give you any complete accounts either on the debit or on the credit side. So this is all the information that I can give you in my report and I will not detain you any longer, because we are here really to have practical work. And that is to lay down our constitution according to the principle which has been just enunciated by the president. The whole country is waiting for that. Our organisation is waiting for that and as soon as we pass this, you will see some work done which will startle the whole world. (Applause and prolonged cheers.)

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PROPOSED TRANSFER TO CORPORATION.

The Committee of the Corporation have now submitted their report and Draft Bill about the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation. The report states that the Corporation had, by approving of the interim report, laid down:—

"(1) That the Corporation shall be constituted the Board of Trustees and be invested with all the rights, powers and duties as or now vested in the Board under the City of Bombay Improvement Act.

(2) That the Municipal Commissioner shall have the same right of being present at a meeting of the Board of Trustees and of taking part in the discussions there as a Trustee but he shall not be at liberty to vote upon or make any proposition at such meeting.

(3) That it shall be incumbent upon the Board of Trustees to appoint an Improvement Committee, which shall exercise all the powers and duties vested in the Board except those in regard to loans, budget, approving schemes, appointment of principal officers, which shall be reserved to the Board under the proposed Act, provided always that these powers and duties are exercised subject to the general control of the Board.

(4) That the Municipal Commissioner shall be an 'ex-officio' member of the Improvement Committee.

In accordance with these principles the Committee had a new Bill drafted by a Sub-Committee of theirs. The Committee have very carefully gone through the Bill, in consultation with the Commissioner, and have modified it wherever necessary. They now beg to recommend that the draft Bill be approved and submitted to Government as embodying the views of the Corporation in the matter with a request that Government will be pleased to undertake legislation accordingly at an early date.

By Corporation Resolution the Committee have been asked to consider the advisability of amalgamating the Development Department of the Municipality with the Improvement Trust when transferred and to submit definite proposals as to the ways and means how it can be done and what alterations should be made in the Municipal Act and the Transfer Bill for the purpose. The Committee are awaiting a report on the question from the Commissioner, and will submit their recommendations on receipt thereof. In the meantime the Committee consider it advisable to make a provision in the new Bill enabling the Corporation to effect such a transfer, if they so choose, and therefore recommend that Government be requested to insert a Section in the Bill so as to provide as follows:—

The Board shall take over such of the development schemes of the Corporation as the Corporation may decide to transfer to the Board subject to such financial adjustments and conditions as may be agreed upon and on such decision being communicated to the Board all the formalities required under this Act before a scheme can be undertaken by the Board shall be deemed to have been observed.

5. It has been pointed out to the Committee that owing to the restriction placed under Improvement Trust Act plots from schedule C and D land could not be leased by the Trust for more than 99 years and hence the plots fetched comparatively less price than what they would have fetched had they been leased for 999 years. The Committee therefore recommend that the Corporation should agree to increase the term of lease to 999 years in respect of schedule D land and also move Government to do the same in respect of schedule C land. If this recommendation be approved Clause 73 (5) of the draft Bill will have to be amended accordingly.

EAST AND WEST.

INDIAN ART.

DRINK, MORALS AND TRADE IN TURKEY.

EXPLOITING GERMAN LABOUR.

FOX-HUNTING AND POLITICS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, July 31.

INDIA'S ART.

The "Wembley Empire Exhibits Number" of the Illustrated London News devotes a whole page of illustrations and descriptive matter to "The Bombay Revival of Indian Art: Modern Panels at Wembley". On the opposite page is a good photograph of one side of the Indian Room. Sir George Lloyd has purchased the two paintings "Piety" by Mr. N. L. Joshi, and "Industry" by Mr. A. Kamadolli. Sir George has expressed the view that either of these paintings could be confidently put into competition with any paintings anywhere. "Piety" is represented by a patient Muslim fakir, with henna—stained beard indicating his haj. "Industry" is personified by a stalwart Maratha Spinner, his charka in the background, a vigorous study that would delight the heart of the patron-saint of the charka, Mahatma Gandhi.

ENGLISH AND TURKISH MORALS.

A champion of the British and Foreign Sailors Society lets us into the mentality, or as it called nowadays, the idealogy, of this no doubt useful organisation. First to our surprise he tells that "Foreign Sailors" does not mean exactly what it says, but more nearly signifies "Society for our Sailers in British and Foreign Ports." Then he proceeds. "Imagine the danger lagging about the lad from Limehouse when he crosses the Galata Bridge in Constantinople." We know of one lad from Limehouse, with Rt. Hon. before his name who tried to get up the Dardanelles, with very bad results for other Englishmen, that, however, is not the Limehouser referred it. He crosses the Galata Bridge in constant "with Greeks and Levantines and Turks eager for his money! There are little dens off the Grande Rue de Pera, where he can lose it all to strange music and stranger drinks. He may very likely lose his soul as well as his ship, unless there is some Jack's Palace on a humble scale, where he can meet his friends and play a game of dominoes, and get a friendly warning about the terrors that are in ambush for him. *There is no such place in Constantinople* under the flag of the British and Foreign Sailors Society."

FAIRPLAY TO THE TURK.

The last sentence reads rather like the celebrated chapter on "Snakes in Ireland." Unless there is some such place under another flag, even without friendly sermons or games of dominees, we can only conclude that the soul of our Limehouser of limejuicer goes inevitably west. Not only off, but on, the Grande Rue are dens of all sorts, sizes and prices. True; but we venture to say not one in a hundred is of Turkish ownership or control, nor are the "stock-in-trade" or patrons Turkish. They mostly are of Christian or to a less degree Jewish origin. Turks who run shops with weird strong drinks are rare birds. Our Christian friend might at least have told his readers that the only nationality to try (unsuccessfully) to wipe out the liquor traffic, installed by Christian elements in Turkey, was the Turkish. He would have told them that if the Christian Allies during the Occupation had helped this salutary effort it might have succeeded and endured. It was, on the contrary, just those "new crusaders" who insisted on booze for their Christian soldiers and sailors, and manoeuvred for a similar privilege (!) for friends and proteges.

THE BATTLE OF THE "WET" AND "DRY."

We are not allowing ourselves to be trapped into asserting that this represents the present *rationale* of the drink situation in Turkey. After the stage of obstacles and frustration, came a stage of realism and experiment. The Turkish authorities have found that the enforcement of prohibition would lead to distress and ruin to so important a series of callings that they had to call a halt. The loss of revenue perhaps added point to the argument. The present position is that the Turkish public is daily expecting the alteration of the policy, but not a reversion to free trade in booze. State monopoly in one direction and State control in another will afford, it is believed, a solution fairly satisfactory to all the factors concerned Police control of such places of vice as cannot be at once rooted out will afford another improvement much to be desired in the more cosmopolitan quarters of the City. We are not of those cynics who smile at the mention of a British seaman's soul. Not all seamen are toughs or roughs. For the seafaring youth, in whose name the B. and F. S. S. speaks, we venture to predict a future Constantinople far better than the old happy hunting-ground of Levantine pimps and crimps.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN TURKEY.

The last report of the Department of Overseas Trades, published after an interval of two years, speaks of conditions entirely changed by the Treaty of Lausanne and the independence of New Turkey. The year 1923 represents the first complete year of these new conditions, for during that year (despite delay in ratification) the new 'regime' exercised effective administration and control. The Government has tried to encourage trade, but legislation has not always been of the sort to re-establish confidence. The Government has encouraged the development of native industry, not always successfully. There are, however, signs of an awakening. The Government is perturbed at Constantinople's decreasing importance as a transit centre. This is attributed to market conditions; exodus of Christian business men and shippers; military events in Asia Minor during recent years; excessive customs rates, taxes and dues. Efforts are being made among commercial men to secure an improvement in the port conditions. Commercial stagnation existed during 1923 following on the heavy losses incurred by those firms who in the proceeding years traded with South Russia, and relied on the success of counter-revolutionary invasion of Soviet Russia.

Since the conclusion of the European war. British manufacturers have displayed caution in their dealings with and commitments in Turkey, an attitude in the main justified by unsettled political conditions.

But, following on the political success gained at Lausanne, the Turks have made, and continue to make, great efforts to encourage and promote the commercial activities of their fellow-countrymen.

Despite the constant increase in cost of living, and the load of devastation and waste imposed by the events of 1920-22, the outlook is hopeful and improving.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE.

That brave and intelligent enterprise, the International House Club, has followed the course of many another similar effort and has closed down after a year or so of poorly appreciated efforts and sacrifices. It was a bright spot in London life that we shall miss,—but the work of International House and of the Women's International League will continue and will not be affected by the cessation of club and cafeteria.

"RUHR INFORMATION."

One can hardly credit the stoppage of a publication that has come to be a part of the life of propagandists and publicists; but the mission of the little bulletin of the Committee for Information on affairs of the Ruhr has to some extent been completed. The bulletin will no longer appear. During its career it brought the position in the Ruhr valley, and to a lesser extent in all Germany, to the notice of public men, speakers, agitators and writers, in a precise and authoritative form. The Ruhr is now no longer an incomprehensible problem, though it is far from being a solved problem. The public-spirited promoters of the Bulletin should now, if their financial sacrifices have not sickened them of such efforts, run a Bulletin explaining and criticising the Dawes Reparations plan. This scheme is now becoming more clearly seen as a reincarnation of the spirit of the Versailles treaty. At the start people praised and accepted "Experts' Report," but doubts very soon commenced to be expressed.

DEFECTS OF EXPERTS' REPORT.

Even the extremely mild and optimist feminist organ "The Monthly News Sheet" ventured to say: "It would be absurd to attempt to conduct a campaign against the Dawes Report; it is impossible for us to accept it as a final solution; there are many who would say that under such circumstances it would be best to say nothing. We cannot take our responsibilities so lightly. Two conditions are essential to a final settlement: (1) Germany must be free to order her own production distribution and exchange (2) Germany must know the full amount of her debt. Neither of these conditions finds a place in the Dawes Report."

Mrs. Barbara Wootton, in a lecture on the Report, recognise point (2) above, but says: "Germany's total liability not having been altered it is *assumed* that the

(Continued on next page.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 22.

Monsoon has again been active in the Peninsula. The unsettled conditions in the bay exist no longer.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa, Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan Mysore and Madras and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, Central India, the east and the west Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in Arakan, Assam Behar, East Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Northeast Baluchistan Gujarat and East Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Akyab and Cherrapunji two inches; Sangor Island one; Balasore four; Puri and Nava Dumka one; Mukteswar one and a half; Simla one; Surat one and a half; Karwar one; Mangalore and Ahmednagar two; Malegaon four; Sholapur one; Salem one and a half; Madras one; Bellary and Calingapatam one and half and Gopalpur one.

Forecast.' No large change.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Behar and Orissa week ending the 18th August 1924:—Rain was fairly general over the province, the fall being heavy in Champaran, Monghyr, the Santal Parganas and parts of Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur Purnea and Manbhum. It was generally moderate in the rest of Behar and light in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on. More rain is wanted for the operation in parts of Cuttack and Ranchi. Harvesting and stepping of jute continues in Purnea and Area and have started in Cuttack. Standing crops are doing generally well but maize has deteriorated owing to excessive rain in many parts of Behar and in Palamau. Some damage has also been done by floods in parts of Bhagalpore. The price of common rice has risen in five districts fallen in five and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 16 point 59 seers a rupee, against 6 point 60 seers last week and that of maize is 9 point 25 seers against 9 point 86 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. Report for the fudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur has not been received.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 22nd August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 22nd August 1922	June 1st to 22nd August 1923.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory)	0 26	26 36	61 55	58 26
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 40	29 56	66 20	60 23
Esplanade (Gck. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 35	26 00	57 12	53 46
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 27		61 75	55 94

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.		rr	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
F.	22	4	45	10	6	22	10	26	6	11
		16	14	10	7		23	14	5	0
Sat.	23	5	53	10	0	23	11	59	7	9
		17	62	9	11					
Sun.	24	7	35	10	0	24	0	20	5	4
		18	19	9	6		13	54	7	11
M.	25	9	06	10	8	25	1	50	0	3
		20	12	9	8		15	11	7	4
Tu.	26	9	37	11	6	26	2	54	4	7
		21	23	10	3		16	02	6	9
W.	27	9	47	26	4	27	2	58	17	11
		21	23	25	1		15	57	19	7
Th.	28	10	20	27	2	28	3	44	17	2
		22	12	26	0		15	32	18	9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August, 21

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.689
Temperature of Air	82.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.3 "
Dew Point	74.9 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	78.0% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88 5
Minimum " "	79.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	NE, ENE, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	112 miles
Fall of Rain	0.02 inches.
Total fall during month ..	1 91 "
Do do. year ..	26.12 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd August	0.24 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies are clear over the west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature was above normal at Delhi and the minimum in the north of the province.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.19in. of rain and Mainpuri 0.18in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the south of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

Bihar and Chotanagpur.—Skies are clear over upper Sind, heavily clouded over lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and higher at Kotah and Mount Abu; the minimum was above normal at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat has had 1.45 of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is below normal in Central India West and at Deesa. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the former area and in Gujarat; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.42 of rain and Akola 0.24. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the north of the province and heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect in the former area and locally in excess in the latter. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.26" of rain and Karwar 1.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 88.5 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and the lowest 77.4 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 4.12" of rain, Ahmednagar 2.00", Poona 0.14", Sholapur 1.16' and Aurangabad 0.10". Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect at Aurangabad and locally in excess in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was generally higher than usual in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in the Peninsula and has extended rainfall into the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, southeast Madras, the Bombay Deccan and Berar and local in the United Provinces, south Gujarat, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.41", Calicut 0.76" Cochin 0.38", Masulipatam 0.17", Bellary 1.52", Bangalore 0.88, Madras 1.11", Trichinopoly 0.47" and Negapatam 0.12".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 21st August 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened materially in the interior of the Peninsula. The unsettled conditions in the centre of the Bay are slightly more marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, south Bengal, the south Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Behar, Central India West and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the United Provinces, the east Punjab Hills, Gujarat, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein, Diamond Island, Tonugoo one inch; Rangoon two; Bassien, Monywa, Calcutta three; Barisal, Baharaich one and a half; Dehra Dun, Simla one; Seoni one and a half; Raichur three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS O SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to dae.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan	..	4.24	4.37	—0.13
Rawalpindi	..	16.90	16.85	+0.05
Lahore	..	11.84	11.24	+0.60
Hissar	..	5.07	8.18	—3.11
Ambala	..	12.12	16.70	—4.58
Delhi	0.28	10.50	15.12	—5.78
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	12.60	16.88	—4.28
Mainpuri	0.18	21.21	15.66	+5.55
Jhansi	..	33.40	24.29	+9.11
Cawnpore	..	35.19	21.69	13.50
Allahabad	0.19	28.50	25.10	+3.40
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.28	2.04	—1.76
Karachi	..	2.05	5.27	—3.22
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	12.28	13.72	—1.44
Jaipur	..	..	..	..
Kotah	..	31.43	18.88	12.55
Mount Abu	0.05	26.91	45.02	18.11
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	3.47	10.65	—7.18
Dwarka	..	2.94	9.92	—6.98
Veraval	..	8.73	14.28	—5.55
Rajkot	..	10.49	19.43	—3.94
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	6.15	14.06	—7.95
Gujarat—				
Surat	1.45	28.47	30.32	—2.35
Ahmedabad	..	15.59	22.29	—6.70
Deesa	..	13.81	17.50	—3.84
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	14.21	19.19	—4.98
Indore	0.05	14.75	21.35	—6.56
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	43.46	37.39	+6.07
Saugor	..	24.25	30.84	—6.59
Hoshangabad ..	..	25.12	32.88	—7.76
Khandwa	0.02	10.10	18.51	—8.36
Akola	0.24	10.48	19.34	—8.86
Amraoti	0.42	12.62	19.69	—7.07
Nagpur	0.03	18.29	30.61	12.32
Chanda	0.09	18.86	32.92	14.06
Raipur	0.05	19.36	33.25	13.89
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.26	26.36	52.88	26.52
Ratnagiri	0.08	77.56	76.65	+0.92
Mormugao	..	79.70	72.94	+6.76
Karwar	1.14	99.84	91.24	+8.60
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	4.12	9.11	11.19	—2.08
Ahmednagar ..	2.00	5.52	10.09	—2.57
Poona	0.14	6.28	14.73	—8.45
Sholapur	1.16	5.61	11.99	—6.38
Bijapur	..	3.00	7.35	—3.35
Belgaum	0.08	35.51	32.20	+3.31
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.10	9.15	15.11	—5.93
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	8.39	22.72	14.33
Hyderabad	0.05	15.98	15.82	+0.06
Malabar—				
Mangalore	2.41	115.21	90.19	25.02
Calicut	0.76	125.08	76.48	48.60
Cochin	0.38	112.78	60.89	51.89
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	24.59	15.38	+9.21
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	0.17	10.94	16.19	—5.25
Bellary	1.52	6.75	5.41	+1.34
Cuddapah	0.06	6.94	10.85	—3.91
Madras	1.11	11.00	8.22	+2.08
Bangalore	0.88	13.49	10.78	+2.71
Coimbatore	..	20.73	9.89	10.84
Trichinopoly ..	0.47	6.29	5.11	+1.14
Negapatam	0.12	1.90	5.77	—3.87

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

LAW'S DELAY—ITS CAUSE

The Civil Justice Committee met again on Friday in the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m with the Hon. Justice Mr. Rankin in the Chair.

The Committee resumed examining further witnesses, the first being Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S. District Judge, Ahmednagar.

MR. ALLISON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Allison stated that Original suits in the District Courts were very few and they were generally suits in which the Secretary of State for India was a party. Asked what in his opinion was the reasonable time required for the disposal of cases in the District Courts, the witness said that it was impossible to lay any general average period. As regards appeals he considered that a period of 8 to 9 months for all contested suits would be considered sufficient.

LAW'S DELAY—ITS CAUSES.

Questioned as to what remedies he would suggest to shorten the period of civil proceedings, apart from any addition to the existing cadre of judicial officers, Mr. Allison was of opinion that the whole of the delay in the civil work arose out of two causes outside the scope of the Commission. First of all there were no sufficient judges. The second cause was the state of mind of the litigant public and the pleaders. As regards the mofussil courts public did not consider delay in the disposal of judicial work. He that there was at present any inordinate thought the litigants whatever their prospects, preferred their cases being postponed. As regards the pleaders they were indifferent whether their cases were delayed or not. To shorten the proceedings in the Courts the only remedy he advocated was the appointment of more judges. Another good suggestion of Mr. Allison was the providing of short-hand writers to every First Class Sub-Judge and to every Second Class Sub-Judge, as that would relieve the Judges from much of the routine work of taking down notes and evidence.

With regard to Bailiffs' work Mr. Allison had to say a good deal. Formerly bailiffs were very poorly paid, there was no proper supervision over their work with the result that there was an enormous delay in the judicial work, since in many cases process had not been served. Several measures were devised by the Government to improve the state of affairs. The pay of the bailiffs was increased and they had better prospects of promotion. The work of the bailiffs was supervised by Nazirs and Deputy Nazirs with the inevitable result that there was a marked improvement in their work. But in 1918 owing to financial stringency the Nazirs and Deputy Nazirs were ordered not to tour the districts for the supervision work. This had brought in a marked deterioration in the bailiffs' work.

As regards the use of postal agency for the service of process, the witness was against the suggestion. He was also against the service of village officials.

Asked whether he thought that raising of court fees would put down the number of frivolous suits, Mr. Allison said that the new law, (the Civil Procedure Amendment Act of IX of 1922) recently passed was a sufficient check. He was against the enhancement of Court fees.

Mr. Allison was in favour of codifying the Hindu Law on the lines suggested by Dr. Gour as it would do away with a good deal of uncertainty and tend to make justice more speedy and economical.

MR. MEHTA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. C. N. Mehta District Judge Breach was the next witness examined.

Asked as to the number of Courts they had in Broach Mr. Mehta said that they had four continuing he said that two-thirds of his time was taken up by the criminal work which was rather heavy in his district.

Questioned by Justice Stewart as to the time usually taken in his district for the disposal of case, the witness replied that that depended upon the ability of the different judges.

Justice Stewart then cited a case from Broach district which dragged on for three years and asked witness whether that was not a typical case. To this Mr. Mehta replied that it was an abnormally bad case.

Asked to give his opinion regarding process service, Mr. Mehta said that supervision was bound to considerably to improve the work.

To Mr. Gupte's question whether he thought it proper to extend the practice of summary proceedings, the witness replied that in certain cases, he thought it would be advisable.

REMEDIES FOR EXPEDITION.

Mr. N. H. Pandia, M.A.LL.B., Joint-Editor, Bombay Law Journal was the next witness examined.

In the course of his answers to the Questionaire, Mr. Pandia suggested some special remedies for the expedition of work such as provision of adequate clerical staff, proper organisation and distribution of work, issue of slips in lieu of the usual writ of summons, assignment of particular classes of suits to particular judges and the removal of the time restriction in the filing of commercial suits. By way of general remedies he advocated better training for the Bar and the bench, revision of the remuneration of legal practitioners, starting of Small Claims Courts subordinate to the Small Causes Court and the enforcement of annual reports by superior judges as to the working of laws and the defects found therein.

The Committee adjourned its sitting at 2.30.

CORONER'S COURT.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday evening touching the death of Bhagwandas Baladin, aged about ten years.

The evidence showed that the deceased was with his father at 10 p.m. on Wednesday night on the Byculla Station and as they had no tickets they were told to go away by a ticket-collector. Both of them then walked along side of the railway line towards Mazagon Station. A local train then passed by them and the father Balladin fell down and as he held the deceased's hand, he too fell down. The father raised an alarm and a signalman came for help and with the assistance of a policeman, the boy was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

Medical evidence showed that the boy had sustained fracture of the vault of the skull and died of haemorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict of death by the fracture of the skull due apparently to his having been knocked down by a train whilst he was walking along side of the line.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.

On the 2nd of July last one Dostmohmed, a Mahomedan labourer, aged 52, working at a Reay Road Weed Depot, got some cuts in his fingers while removing planks, but did not apply any medicine. His wounds subsequently grew worse and on the 12th instant he got fever. As his condition became worse he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he was suffering from tetanus. He was detained for treatment in the hospital, but died on Thursday evening.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR CALLS FOR SHARES

NOVEL POINT OF LIMITATION

The Standard Aluminium and Brass Works Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

Carmally Jan Mahomed .....Defendants.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp.

The plaintiffs filed this suit to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 2397 in respect of first and second call moneys and interest thereon as owing at the time of forfeiture of the shares with further interest thereon from the date of the said forfeiture. The defendants had applied for 75 shares of the plaintiffs Co., and became liable to pay Rs. 1,125 for allotment money which he duly paid. By a resolution dated 20th July 1920 the Director's made a first call of Rs. 15 per share payable by 5th August 1920. By another resolution dated 27 January 1921 the Directors made a further call of Rs. 15 by 28th February 1921. Due notices of these calls were given to the defendants but he failed to pay the calls. By a notice dated 15th April 1921 the defendant was called upon to pay the said monys by the 5th May and he was threatened with forfeiture of his shares in case he made default in payment. The defendants did not pay and by a resolution dated 3rd August 1921 the directors forfeited the defendants shares in accordance with a provision in the articles of Association. The plaintiff's Company's, submitted that by virtue of that article the defendants became liable to pay the said monys on 3rd August 1921.

On the suit coming up for hearing the Counsel for the defendant contended that the claim of the Company, was time-barred in as much as the suit was filed more than three years after the first and second calls had become payable. To this agreement the plaintiffs Counsel relying on the English Law submitted that by reason of the said article about the forfeiture of shares the claim of the plaintiffs Company, in respect of unpaid calls became a new debt owing by the defendant to the Company and that a new cause of action arose on the date of forfeiture and a fresh period of Limitation commenced in respect of his liability from the said debt and as the suit was filed within three years from date of forfeiture it was within time.

His Lordship also relying on English authorities upheld the contention of the plaintiffs and passed a decree in their favour for the amount of the claim with interest and costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Kanga Advocate General instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Daru appeared on behalf of the defendants.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ECHO OF DR. HYNMANN'S CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Narsey Tokersey Shah charged R. V. Bhat with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 10,500.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts briefly stated are that the complainant traded in the name of New Sparks and Company in Bombay. He had a branch of the above Company in Madras. In April, 1923, accused was appointed a manager of the said branch with authority to sell shares of the International Transportation and Development Company of which the New Sparks and Company were the selling agents.

In July, 1923, the accused sold 150 shares of the above I. T. and D. Company and received in exchange from one A. C. Mudaliar of Madras 107 shares of Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway Company and Mymensingh Bhaitih Bazar Railway Company. These shares, the complainant alleged, he sold through the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., Madras, and further alleged that he never informed the complainant about the sale of the shares for Rs. 10,500 which sum he misappropriated as a servant. The complainant stated that the said sum was not credited in his books of account. He discovered this fact when he received a letter from Mr. Mudaliar asking for his moneys back as the shares had no value and the Company was a bogus concern. He ultimately learnt that the accused had credited the amount in his personal account with the P. and O. Banking Corporation.

The defence was that the complainant was quite aware about the transaction and the sale of the share-proceeds and as there was no Banking account of the New Sparks and Company Madras Branch, the moneys were credited to his personal account with the knowledge and consent of the complainant.

The complainant further admitted in his cross-examination by Mr. Daruwalla, pleader, that he had not invested any capital in his branch business. That the Company did business to the extent of Rs. 15,000 and more. That weekly accounts were submitted to him from Madras by the accused. That the profit and loss accounts showed a loss of Rs. 6,000 at the end of 1923. That the accused had paid large sums of money to the Company from time to time from his personal account. That the Madras Branch business was sold by the complainant to the accused by a sale-deed on 25-1-1924, but for certain reasons the sale was not effected.

The Court felt satisfied that the accused had given a plausible explanation of the amount received and spent by him on behalf of the Company and accordingly ordered the accused to be acquitted remarking that it was a case for taking accounts.

CONVICTED OF KEEPING GAMING HOUSE.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor at the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Ratichand Ghasiram with keeping a gaming house.

The evidence showed that on receipt of certain information the police raided the house of one Tarachand Amichand, situate at Sheik Memon Street on Thursday at 10 p.m., when the accused was found receiving bets on American future. One man who was sitting outside the premises absconded seeing the police coming. In a search a 'satta' book and some money were found.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was conducting the gaming house on behalf of his master.

The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 60 or, in default, six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Girgaon Police Court, on Friday, Mr. I. N. Mehta disposed of the case in which Balgo Sakharam, a malee of Mr. Pirojshah Godrej, had prosecuted H. D. M. Hayward, with assault and criminal intimidation.

The facts of this case are already reported in these columns. Briefly stated, the accused had rented a flat of a building belonging to Mr. Godrej at Ridge Road. On the 15th July when the accused came to live in his flat, his butler asked the complainant, malee, to show him the servants' room which he did. The room was approved by the butler. After some time the accused wanted another room and asked the complainant to open it, which he refused. This enraged the accused who, it was alleged, gave a strong slap on the complainant's neck and threatened to break his head, if he did not open the room.

On Friday when the case was called for hearing, Mr. Pocock for the accused said the accused extremely regretted the assault and the incident and undertook not to molest him in future. He also paid Rs. 20 as compensation.

Mr. Dhondi for the complainant accepted the terms and directed the amount to be sent to the South Indian Relief Fund.

Messrs. Dhondi and Agasker, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Pocock, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

EAST AND WEST.

(Continued from previous page.)

figure of 6,600 million pounds sterling still stands. The text of the Experts' Report gives no confirmation of this belief. The experts' scheme is transforming itself under close examination into a plan for the slavery of Germany by English-American capital and French military forces.

That the industrial middle classes of Germany have registered their acceptance of this scheme does not prove that it is a tolerable scheme. It is not even the fact that the representatives of those classes have accepted it under *force majeure*. They hope that foreign capital and even foreign arms will help them to crush the rebellious working-class of Germany. They have reversed every measure of the workpeople's abortive "revolution," and the new control will enable them to rivet their reaction on to Germany for another generation, or until another war breaks out.

Such a control cannot but be baneful to the interests of the working people of Europe as a whole. It is therefore very surprising to find the European International Labour moderates smiling on the Dawes' Report. The slavery of the German working class will facilitate the defeat and subjugation of their own working classes.

A moderate party among English democrats regards the Report as perhaps likely to stabilise European economy, but only by stabilising the "coolie standard of the German workers." To avoid depressing the standards of the British worker to the German level, it opposes the balancing of the German budget by increased indirect taxation, and denounces the denationalisation of Germany's transport system.

A more extreme view declares that the inherent defects of the scheme should cause all workers and repudiate it *in toto*. The report lays down that the scheme must be accepted as a whole or rejected as a whole including of course the handing over of the State railway system to private capitalism.

BRIEFS.

Mr. M. N. Roy's letters on Indian politics, written to friends and others in India during recent years, are on sale for threepence from the Community Bookshop, 16 King St. Convent Garden London. All the profits go towards the defence of imprisoned Indian communists, or alleged Communists.

Niranjal Pal is the author of an alleged comedy called "The Magic Crystal." He is an Indian, but the *Sunday Pictorial* says its sly remarks about Paris, its "double-bedded alarums" etc., make a Britisher wonder if our influence in the East is a good one after all.

The report in "The Times" (London) about the Id-ul-Azha said that the Imam. Khwaja Nazir Ahmad spoke as follows: "According to the English Press, representative Government in Turkey represented little more than banditry, bloodshed and chaos, and all other synonyms of Bolshevism. Nearly every visitor to Turkey, however, was impressed with the remarkable future of that country." The Imam now tells me he used the word "alleged" in his speech (presumably before the word "synonyms"), and that he did not himself allege Bolshevism to be synonymous with banditry, bloodshed and chaos. Why did "The Times," and other journals, leave out that hard-worked journalistic word "alleged?"

When the new Minister from Turkey to London is appointed, and when he arrives I hear that those amiable hosts Commander and Mrs. Kenworthy are to give an 'At Home' in his honour.

The clever writer of the London letter in the "Tanine," Constantinople, recommends members of military missions from Turkey to England to join a good hunt, and thus secure political influence and favour. This is very smart, but it savours of a day that is past. Toryism is not in the saddle. It is plebeian democracy which you will not find on the hunting-field, but on the golf links.

But "Englishman" makes another and more feasible proposition. He wonders why no Turkish Cavalry officers participate in the annual riding contests of the Military Tournament (at the London "Olympia"). He declares that Turks can give points to even those famous horsemen the cowboys. Not in tearing-off cows' horns, and breaking steers' necks, be it understood. Nor in the lavish use of the quirt and spur on their unhappy mounts. Just daring horsemanship.

As to pure and decent horsemanship, I am sure Turkish cavalrymen would come very close to plucking away the bays from the brows of the Italians and Austrians. A good deal of their equitation is, however, show work; and some of the cleverest cavaliers ought to put themselves in training, under an Italian instructor, and still at it until next Military Tournament.

BOLSHEVISM OR DISCIPLINE

(BY M. K. GANDHI)

Two American friends have written to me a passionately-worded letter saying that in the name of religion I am probably introducing in India Bolshevism which knows no Gods or morality and is frankly atheistic. They say that the alliance between Mussalmans and myself is an unholy alliance and a menace to the world, for, they argue, Mussalmans are to-day aiming at supremacy in the East with the help of Bolshevic Russia. I have heard this charge hurled against me before now, but I have hitherto taken no notice of it. But it seems to me it is time for me to consider it when it is brought by responsible foreign friends in all good faith. In the first place I must confess that I do not know the meaning of Bolshevism. I know that there are two opposite parties, one painting it in the blackest colours, the other hailing it as deliverance for the down-trodden masses all the world over. I do not know what to believe. All I can say is that my movement is not atheistic. It is not a denial of God. It has been undertaken in His name and is being continued with constant prayer. It is undoubtedly a mass movement but it seeks to touch the masses through their hearts, their better nature. It is a process of discipline and hence it is that it has filled even some of the best of my coworkers with despair.

I am proud of the alliance between the Mussalmans and myself. Islam is not a denial of God. It is a passionate avowal of one supreme deity. Not even its worst detractors have accused Islam of atheism. If therefore Bolshevism is atheism, there can be no common ground between it and Islam. They must in that case come to death-grip. It will be an embrace of opponents, not of friends. I have retained the American letter phraseology. But let me inform my American readers and others that I am under no delusion. My pretension is very humble. The alliance there is between the Ali Brothers and myself i.e. between a few valued Mussalman friends and myself. I would love to call it an alliance between Mussalmans and Hindus—not myself. But that seems to have been a day-dream. In truth therefore one may say, there is an alliance between some Mussalmans including the Ali brothers, and some Hindus including myself. How far it carries us, the future will show. There is no vagueness about the alliance. It is the most natural thing in the world. It is tragic that it excites wonder and even apprehension. What can be more natural than that Hindus and Mussalmans born and bred in India having the same adversities, the same hopes, should be permanent friends, brothers born of the same mother—India? The surprise is that we should fight, not that we should unite. And why should the combination be a menace to the world? The greatest menace to the world to-day is the growing, exploiting, irresponsible imperialism which through the enslavement of India is threatening the independent existence and expansion of the weaker races of the world. That imperialism is a negation of God. It does ungodly acts in the name of God. It covers its inhumanities, Dyerisms and O'Dwyerisms under cover of humanity, justice and righteousness. And the pity of it is that the majority of Englishmen do not know that their name is being exploited. The great pity of it is that sober, God-fearing Englishmen are beguiled into the belief that all is well when all is ill with India, that all is well with the African races when they are being exploited and degraded in their name. If the defeat of Germany and the central powers ended the German peril, the victory of the Allies has brought into being a peril no less deadly for the peace of the world. I wish therefore that the so-called alliance between Mussalmans and Hindus will become a permanent reality based on a frank recognition of enlightened self-interest. It will then transmute the iron of sordid imperialism into the gold of humanitarianism. The Hindu-Muslim alliance is intended to be a blessing to India and to the world for it is conceived in a spirit of peace and good-will to all. It has adopted non-violence and truth as the indispensable means for achieving Swaraj in India. Its symbol—the charkha—the spinning wheel is a symbol of simplicity, self-reliance, self-control, voluntary co-operation among millions. If such an alliance proves a menace to the world, then there is no God or God is asleep.—"Young India."

PURSE TO VINAYAK SAVARKAR.

The ceremony of presenting a purse to Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar at his place at Nasik was to have been held on Sunday on the 24th August. It is however, postponed till the 28th, to suit the convenience of Dr. Moonje, who is to preside on that occasion. Invitations to Savarkar's admirers have been issued in the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the President of the subscription committee. It is understood that twelve thousand rupees have been collected, though the purse was to have been ten thousand only.

FOR THAT DROWSY FEELING AFTER MEALS

so common at this time of year try Pinkettes, the dainty little bowel and liver regulators to-night, and see how much better and brighter you'll feel to-morrow morning. Pinkettes dispel constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, dizziness, clear the skin, purify the breath, relieve Piles, prevent diarrhoea and dysentery. The vegetable laxative made by machinery. Of chemists, at 14 ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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A DEPARTURE FROM THE PAST.

WELCOME TO PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES.

NATIONALIST CALCUTTA'S EXAMPLE.

Not to "Readings and Lyttons", nor to "persons in authority" but to 'people's men' the people's representatives, "Forward" writes, was that homage done when the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta accorded their cordial welcome to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel, on the occasion of their visit to this city at the Town Hall last evening

Amidst imposing scenes and solemn ceremony the Mayor, Mr. C. R. Das presented each of the leadtrs an address of welcome.

Sumptuously decorated with flags and festoons, and richly illuminated with lights, red and blue, the grand staircase facing the Maidan and the massive structure of the Town Hall presented a grand festive appearance.

With the "dais" artistically decorated with greens and foliages, floral wreaths and buntings hanging all over the inside Hall seemed to breathe a new life and presented a spectacle worthy of the occasion. A flag made of flowers, red and white, and green leaves representing the national tricolour, was hung in a prominent place—an innovation displaying the artistic taste of the decorator

Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel were received on the pavement of the staircase by the Chief Executive Officer, and were conducted up the stairs to the first landing where they were received by the Mayor, the latter conducting them to the Central Hall. At the head of the staircase, they were received by the Aldermen and Councillors who followed the leaders in a procession on to the "dais." Cries of "Bande Mataram", "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai," "C. R. Das ki jai," and "Allaho Akbar" and unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm marked the entrance of the leaders into the Hall.

After the guests were seated they were garlanded by the Mayor amidst thrilling scenes of exciting cheers, and automatic shower of flowers petals.

THE ADDRESS.

The Mayor then read the address which was printed on a piece of pink "Khaddar." With the Corporation's 'Coat of Arms' on the top, and two "Charkas" inscribed on both sides of the words "Bande Mataram" and golden embroideries the whole design did credit to the workmanship of the Art Press.

The address was presented on a silver tray which was engraved the whole of the address the words "Bande Mataram" and a "Charkha."

The address is as follows:—

TO,

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU,
and
SHRIYUT VITHALBHAI JAVER BHAI PATEL.

We, the Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, beg to offer you a most cordial welcome on the occasion of your visit to this city.

We think you for the opportunity you have afforded us of giving some expression to the high regard and esteem in which we hold you. Your ardent patriotism, your noble sacrifices, your enduring services in the cause of national unity, have won for you an abiding place in our hearts. We feel that the manifold contributions made by each one of you towards the furtherance of the great cause which is dear to all true citizens of India, are too well-known to need further recounting We gratefully recognise the single-minded devotion and wise statesmanship which have characterized your unfailing efforts to remove distrust and suspicion of community against community and to sow the seeds of love, amity and mutual tolerance which alone constitute the basis for a united India. We fervently trust that the time is not far distant when from the ashes of dying feuds shall arise a race, proud, strong and self-reliant, that has learnt the lesson of living one for all and all for one.

You have contributed in no small measure to that awakening of the people of India which has aroused in them a sense of national self-respect and a consciousness of their rights and responsibilities. Into the movement of the day you have imparted life and vigour, into the hearts of the people you have instilled hope, faith and courage, and at the altar of the motherland you have laid the highest offering so that Indian may secure an honoured place amongst the free nations of the world. The highest of all ideals is the ideal of service to humanity, and that is your ideal; the noblest of all struggles is the struggle for freedom, and that is your struggle. The fight is long and bitter and the path thorny, but you have inspired us with a vision of the future that awaits us and the goal we are destined to reach. "Bande Mataram."

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours in the service of the Motherland,
"The Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta,"
By
C. R. DAS,
Mayor.

Calcutta, the 18th August, 1924.

PANDIT NEHRU'S REPLY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru on rising to reply was received with loud cries of "Bande Mataram."

He said: Deshbandhu Das, Aldermen and Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, ladies and gentlemen.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done me tonight. I should have felt myself one of the proudest man in Calcutta to-day if I were vain to think that I really deserved so high an honour at your hands. Ladies and gentlemen, I am not so weak. But if I say that I do not feel an elation on this occasion, I shall not be true to myself. What Indian heart is there which would not be thrilled by the scenes which I have witnessed to-day. You, the Corporation of Calcutta I can assure you that if I do not feel proud of myself, I do most certainly feel of the Calcutta Corporation, as it is constituted at present. You have to-day broken away from the recent past when addresses and receptions to persons of high authority were the order of the day. You have to-day established a principle, and an example,—which, I have no doubt, will be followed in this and other Corporations and Municipal bodies,—of honouring in the persons of those who try to serve the Motherland, the Motherland herself. Whatever humble services it may have fallen to my lot to render to the country, they are not certainly such as would induce me to think that all this honour, all the ceremony, that you have organized, is due to anything remarkable which I may have done in the course of my life. We know that this Corporation, we know that this Hall has so far been the scenes of series of demonstrations and ceremonies held in honour of persons in authority, and this honour has been indiscriminately done to them, simply because they have been men in authority, without having regard to the services they might have rendered or might have failed to render.

In recent times your great city has been visited by great men like Mahatma Gandhi, the late Lokmanya Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, but the predecessors in Office in the Corporation did not feel called upon to accord to them the slightest recognition of the high and valuable public services they have rendered, nay even for the dedication of their whole life to the services of the country. If to-day you are honouring me who cannot pretend and who have never pretended to be on the same level with the great names I have mentioned it is not because I m what I am, or what I have done or what I have not done, but because represent in a humble way the same great cause which the great men I have mentioned represented. Taking this honour done to the cause. I accept the honour in all humility and I thank you heartily for it.

A DEPARTURE FROM PAST TRADITION.

I shall not on this occasion play the role of those who on former occasions have received addresses in this Hall and elsewhere, by presuming to give you some grand-fatherly advice as to what you have done as to what you may do or you may avoid doing in future. That is not the role I have come here to play I know you have fully deserved the confidence placed on you only express my confident hope that under by your electors, and I can the able guidance of your Mayor who is living sermon of sacrifice and devotion to the country, (hear, hear,) you may establish a record for this Corporation such as has never been reached before. The poorest of the rate-payers of this Corporation. I hope will have more rights more liberty more conveniences, more comforts than he has enjoyed before. Ladies and gentlemen I do not wish to detain you any further and I again thank you most cordially for the honour you have done me to-night. (Loud Cheers of 'Bande Mataram.')

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Patel then rose to reply and was received with cheers. He said: Deshbandhu Das, Aldermen and Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, I thank you most sincerely for the great honour you have done me to-night. I assure you I shall always regard this as the greatest event in my life. I must say that it is my duty to congratulate the Nationalist Calcutta on the glorious achievement that I see here to-night. Your Mayor, and you, Mr. Mayor and your colleagues outside the Corporation have been credited to some quarters with the extraordinary genius of destruction, obstruction embarrassment and all sorts of things Those critics. I venture to say, do not understand what destruction is. If they wish to witness what destruction is. they ought to be here to-night to see this (Cries of hear, hear.) This is destruction. The old methods of the administration of the affairs of this great city have been destroyed (hear hear), and new methods have taken its place. The city will now be governed according to the wishes of the people of this great city (hear, hear.) The destruction of the old methods of the administration is complete, and when we say we want to destroy this system of Government, this is exactly what we mean. We want the Government of this country to be carried on according to the wishes of the people of this country (Cries of hear, hear) just as the administration of this great city will be carried on hereafter under your able Mayor, the Aldermen and the Councillors, according to the wishes of the people of this great city. That is what we want—not that we are going to destroy or set fire to the Government House or the Legislative Council Halls. (Laughter) Did you Mr. Mayor and Councillors of Calcutta Corporation by getting hold of this Corporation, set fire to the Corporation Hall? (renewed laughter and applause) No. All that you did is to change the methods of administration. (Hear, hear). You adopted yourself to the wishes of the people of this great city and that is what we mean by destruction. Nothing else. And I congratulate the Nationalist Calcutta for this splendid achievement of capturing the Calcutta Corporation. The thing is absolutely clear.

THE NEW ERA.

To-day Readings and Lyttons have ceased to enter (hear, hear) and Pundits and Patels are here in your midst (Cries of hear, hear, and laughter). That is destruction. Nothing else. I say, Mr. Mayor, and Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation, ladies and gentlemen, you have got to justify your existence as Councillors of the Corporation. I appeal to the people of Calcutta not to judge these Councillors in a hurry. Give them breathing time and see whether they carry out your wishes or not. Rome was not built in a day. The whole administration of Calcutta as the Corporation of Bombay was a rotten concern when the Nationalists took possession of it and it will take time before we set the house in order. And, therefore, I beg of the people of Calcutta not to be impatient but to wait, watch and see (Mr. Das—and pray) and pray, co-operate and help. There is plenty of work to be done.

When I was elected to the Presidential chair of the Bombay Corporation, the Anglo-Indian papers, the "Times of India," the very next morning, wrote that a great disaster had overtaken the city (laughter). Of course disaster to those who were in office previously—those who thought that as the "Times of India," thought. Similarly I dare say, critics must be saying the same thing about your Mayor and the present Councillors.

Mr. Das:—They have said.

Mr. Patel:—Yes, they have done. They also did the same in Bombay. And I read only a few days ago—'Well. this seems to be a businesslike proceedings That came from the "Times of India" again.

SPLENDID FIELD FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

So when we are crowned with the genius of destruction we have now got opportunity to show that if we can destroy we have also the capacity to construct (hear, hear) and the Calcutta Corporation had got the splendid opportunity. It has got a majority of the Nationalists to carry out the constructive work of the Indian National Congress (hear, hear). I remember, some time ago in the real Non-co-operation days we were carrying on a vigorous propaganda against Government educational institutions without at the same time providing adequate opportunities for children of Primary, Secondary and other schools Now, here you are. In Bombay as in Calcutta the whole administration of primary education is in your hands. Your can introduce such text books as you like. You can impart such education to your children as you like. You can conduct national education on national lines and have a big army of schools-going children too. In Bombay we have an army of seventy thousand of them. There are also a large number of teachers and there are others to serve. If in those days we had taken up this one work of capturing the municipalities, the local bodies all over India we could have secured the boycott of schools more effectively than we did at that time, we could have conducted the education of our children on national lines without much difficulty. At the present moment as I told you, as Chairman of the Schools Committee in Bombay, I have got 2000 teachers and 50 thousand children under me. That is the position. And mark you, you can introduce and you can encourage the use of Khaddar to any extent.

Dr. P. C. Roy:—(With evident emotion) hear, hear, hear.

Mr. Patel:—:Fancy, fifty thousand children and two thousand teachers and all other employes of the Calcutta Corporation taking to Khaddar! (cries of hear, hear). And the whole of Calcutta will follow suit the next morning (hear, hear) There is not the slighest doubt about it.

Mr. Das:—We have already passed a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Patel:—I am told the Calcutta Corporation has already passed a resolution.

Dr. Roy:—That is a resolution only. It has not been carried out.

Mr. Patel:—It will be carried out, I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that under the able guidance of your Mayor, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, that resolution will not remain a dead letter (hear, hear).

Mr. Das:—Probably Dr. Roy does not know that tenders had been called for. Tenders have been received and probably contracts will be given in two months.

Dr. Roy:—I wish you God-speed. (Laughter).

Mr. Patel:—So you can impart education to your children on national lines as the Congress wants you to do. You can similarly encourage the use of Khaddar to any extent. Similarly you can help the removal of untouchability in those very schools—in your Municipality. You can go further and try to cement the intercommunal unity by treating all classes alike in the matter of giving employment under you and in the matter of hearing and disposing of complaints that may come to you from time to time. You can help to cement the Hindu-Moslem unity and the unity of all communities. In this you can help the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress (hear, hear.) without the slightest doubt. And you know as well as I do that the whole of India is divided into Municipal and Local Boards. There is not a place in British India which has not its own Municipality or Local Board, and primary education throughout India is more or less under the control of Municipalities and Local Boards. Now I want you to imagine how much work can we put forward as a result of organized effort just as the Congress wishes we can capture all the Municipalities and Local Boards in India! I leave it to you to judge.

CONGRESS AND LOCAL BODIES.

I do not think it necessary for me to add anything as to the desirability and necessity of the Indian National Congress—the Swaraj Party is only a part of the National Congress—capturing these Local Boards and Municipalities. And you have set splendid example to the rest of India and I have no doubt that at no distant date the whole of India and other Provincial organisations will take up this question in right earnest.

You can indianize the municipal services. You can municipalize the Tramways and Indianize the Tramway services, Telephone services and other services for public utility. And if for want of finance you cannot do that, at any rate, you can do effective work to check the vagaries of these private companies who are making fabulous wealth at your expense. These are the things you can do.

Once more I congratulate the Nationalist Calcutta on their splendid achievement in capturing the Calcutta Corporation and once again I thank you most heartily for the great honour you have done me (Cheers and applause.)

Sung by Babu Harendra Nath Ghose the closing song over, the Mayor declared the ceremony over.

"BOOKS I LOVE TO READ."

Of the many books that I have read four were especially helpful. All the joys that have been mine through reading, I owe primarily to them, writes a contributor to the 'Daily Herald" in mail week.

To take them in order *David Copperfield* comes first. I pored over the 12 penny numbers of this work when a school lad, and thus began my love of fiction—I should say of good fiction. I never had a "penny-blood" stage. After reading my favourite again and again I felt that the "Jack, Sam and Pete" booklets (which had then quite a vogue among lads) were infinitively below my standard. Soon as pocket-money allowed I read practically all of Dickens, and went further afield among the great novelists.

The impression of reality that *David Copperfield* gave me will never fade. I was conscious of having many thoughts and propensities in common with David. His running away to a brighter life with his aunt (alas, I had no rich aunt); his desire to be a man, and to shave; his adoration of the fair sex, and the consequent bear's grease—all these frailties, excepting the bear's grease, were mine too

One memorable day my father brought home Burns' "Poetical Works." This was my first introduction to poetry. I read the book lovingly from cover to cover scores of times, and got to like particularly "Tam O'Shanter" and "The Cotter's Saturday Night."

BURNS AND THE GENTLE ELIA.

No writer has influenced me as greatly as Burns. But for his simple homely lays I might never have known the wonderful world of poetry. Then, too, he inspired me with a philosophy that is a help in times of penury and trial. Many a time I repeat:—

"If happiness hae not her seat,
An' centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest;
Nae treasures nor pleasures
Could make us happy lang;
The hearts ay's the part ay
That makes us right or wrang."

Thus I became acquainted as a lad with fiction and good poetry. Nothing else came my way to interest me until I was in the early twenties. Then I happened to buy the *Essays of Elia*.

At first I couldn't, so to speak, make head or tail of them. But my curiosity (for was not Charles Lamb a classic?) led me to persevere, and eventually I came to appreciate the beautiful English, the quiet humour, and the mastery of technique of our greatest essayist. *Essays of Elia* was soon a tattered volume; and before long my library included the essays of Bacon, Addison, and Steele.

Only one volume of the four now remains to be mentioned: it is J. R. Green's *Short History of the English People*. History is perhaps more read as a duty than for pleasure; but here I found a book that both instructed and delighted. The good narrative style, the pages devoted to workers as well as kings, and the impartial opinions, gripped me at once.

These, then, are the books that have helped—me not to material wealth, but to wealth for the soul. I have found, as a worker, that books are the readiest medium to give me an aesthetic side.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on 13th August when a draft of a letter, suggesting changes in the timings of the B. B. & C. I. Railway trains were approved. Another draft of a letter suggesting alterations in the timings of the G. I. P. Railway trains and including a request for giving an appointment for an interview with a deputation from the Committee was also approved. Mr. Jashtaram Soonderji and Mr. Acharya Bhalalnath Balkrishna were admitted as members on behalf of Borivli and Dadar respectively. A subcommittee was appointed to revise the constitution of the Committee.

In a meeting of Saturday the Committee passed the following resolutions:—(1) That a representation be made to the member of the Government of India on the subject for securing for the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association the privilege of sending an elected representative on the Local Advisory Committee for the B. B. & C. I. Railway and that for G. I. P. Railway.

(2) That a reply be sent the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, inquiring about the confiscated season ticket and also pointing out the Bye-Law (J) quoted by him is 'ultra vires' to Section 132 (1) of the Railway Act, the staff may be directed not to deprive a passenger of his season ticket in default of the payment of the excess charge incurred under Section 113 of the said Act.

OUR POONA LETTER

IMPENDING FAMINE

POLITICAL INACTIVITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

It is always the custom to begin with the weather and custom, as all people know, is a tyrant. But I speak of the weather, not because of the tyranny of convention, but because it is urgent to do so to-day. The season is the rainy season and outsiders must be expecting that the streets of Poona must be muddy and that pedestrians must have to splash through, but it is nothing of the kind. We are living in August almost in mid-summer as it were and that too in 'a mid-summer night's dream' but in mid-summer day's scorching reality. It seems, Poona is not an exception; most of the districts of the Deccan, not to speak of other parts, are in a similar predicament. The bet is ten to one that, a severe famine is impending over agriculturists mainly and over other classes of people also.

The physical conditions of famine has its counterpart in the political field. For there, too, complete famine reigns. Though the Congress Committees are entirely in the hands of the No-changers, practically no work is being done, neither in the spread of Khadi, nor in the removal of untouchability, nor in any other item of the constructive programme. Whatever the reason, Khadi refuses to march and the Khadi shop started by the enterprising Mr Jerajani had to be closed. Elections to the various Congress-offices are coming and the No-changers are busy reviving certain dead committees for the packing of No-changers in the Committees. It is said, the Swarajists are going to try to capture the elections and get majority of delegates for Belgaum. It must be made clear, that only one or two resignations of office-bearers of Congress Committees have been declared to have been tendered according to Ahmedabad resolutions, there are scores who are yet clinging to the posts of honour without observing the boycotts of the Congress.

Among the Swarajists, too, there is not much activity, except that called forth by the vigorous defence their leader Mr. N. C Kelkar made in the High Court in the contempt case against the "Kesari." Meetings and pansuparis, public and private, were held in his honour. Now that at the Calcutta meeting the fee has been reduced to annas 4 from the prohibitive Rs 3, it is hoped that the Swarajists will launch upon a vigorous campaign of enlisting members of the Party and the Congress, which they must naturally do, if they are really serious of capturing the Congress bodies and the Belgaum Congress.

Nothing need be said of the activities of the Moderate Party, for the record of that party's activities would beat only the description of the famous 'Snakes in Iceland' which opens with the sentence that, "there are no snakes in Iceland." Last week, however, the party must have built some castles in the air of exhibiting some sort of a kind of movement by means of organising some public functions in Mr. Sastri's honour who has come here. But the proverbially jealous fortune denied the party even the small chance. Hon. Mr. Sastri has been laid up with heavy fever which mounted up to 104 degrees. The temperature is slowly coming to the normal and since this morning he is feeling well, though much weakened. I hope he will soon be restored to his former good health.

MAHATMA'S VISIT.

Poona people are looking forward to two things with great expectation and delight. One is the visit of Mahatma Gandhi and the other is the Ganesh festival. Mahatma Gandhi is to come here for the convocation of the Tilak University on the 4th of September. He is also, it is authoritatively told, to unveil the bust of the late Mr. Vishnu Sastri Chiplunker in the centre of the Reay Market where the pedestal has long been prepared. Very recently Pt. Motilalji unveiled the full-size statue of Lok. Tilak and now the bust of Vishnu Sastri who must be regarded as the father of Nationalism in Maharashtra, will be placed in the Market. The memory of both these heroes all Maharashtriyans cherish with special respect.

THE GANESH FESTIVAL.

The second thing which Poona people are awaiting to hail is the Ganesh festival. It is a remarkable feature of political life in Poona. The whole city is in great excitement during the ten days of the festivities. The public idols of Ganpati set up in prominent places, the *melas* adding to the hum and the music of the streets, the humorous lectures delivered at the various places of worship, the kathas, the Puranas, all these and many other things conspire to make the day joint-labourer with the night and the whole people are in a state of bustle and fuss. Of late the *melas* rather than praise God or teach ignorant people, have degenerated into instrument of abusing opposite parties. Abuse had gone to excess during the last two or three year's and this year it is expected the anti-climax will set in.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the last week there was very little rain in parts of the Presidency proper. It was generally insufficient and more is badly needed. Sowing and transplantation continues whereever moisture is sufficient. Germinated seelings were in fair to good condition except in parts of Surat, Thana, Deccan and Karnatak where they are suffering for want of rain. Water in canals in Sind is generally sufficient and sowing and transplantation generally continue. Seedlings in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Nawabshah were slightly damaged by floods. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

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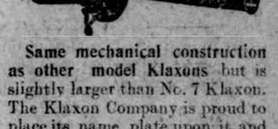

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NOTES FROM YOUNG INDIA.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The Ali Brothers' quota

The Big Brother made a mighty effort but succeeded in sending only one tola of indifferently-spun yarn. If there was no fear of the reader accusing me of partiality towards the brothers, I would say that this is not a bad record for one who is constitutionally ill-fitted for continuous spinning and who is always on the move. Maulana Shaukat Ali has however given me the assurance that he is going to send the full quantity for the next month. Maulana Mahomed Ali has done better. I must let him speak for himself.

"I send with Shaukat the poor attempt of the President of the Congress at spinning. The history of my spinning is this. Never had I spun a yard of yarn in all my life, but after Ahmedabad I was was determined to commence it the moment I settled down at Delhi. Continuous travelling was followed by illness, but on the 2nd August I sat down at long last to spin. Two skeins of thick, uneven, horrible yarn are the result of the work done on the 2nd and 3rd. But some of it was spun by my wife who acted as my tutor and afterwards also by Arif Hasvi who also taught me a little. On the 4th I spun the third skein but forgot to count the yards spun. I think it was about 110 yards. On the 5th, 6th and 7th I did about 300 yards and then had to go to Rampur to see mother, and I greatly regret that the charkha was left behind in my hurried and worried departure. On my return I did another 150 yards or so, but have been kept busy by the Hindu-Muslim negotiations, mother's illness and my own foot on which one carbuncle has not yet healed and another has made its appearance. The last (4th skein) is 462 yards and represents about 4 days work. I promise you that God willing I will not only spin 2000 yards by the 15th September, but will also make up the deficiency for August. Will you, in the meantime accept the will for the dead."

This is remarkable for one who is ailing and also travelling. But I know that a President has to be exact and scrupulous about his own work before he can expect any from his followers. The Ali Brothers however represent not only the Congress but the Mussalmans also. The cry everywhere is that the Mussalmans are practically not responding to the call at all. It will require a tremendous effort to awaken them to a sense of their duty. And if the Mussalmans come up to the Hindu level in spinning, their work will react upon the Hindus. Boycott of foreign cloth will then become an accomplished fact and with it will be achieved the economic salvation of the masses. With that salvation will come self-confidence. Self-confidence must lead to Swaraj.

Principal Gidwani

It is reported that Principal Gidwani has lost 30 lbs. in weight in the Nabha Jail and that Mrs. Gidwani in spite of repeated requests has not received any reply as to when she can visit her husband. This is callous indifference. The administrator may at least issue regular bulletins regarding Principal Gidwani's health and let the public know the real state of his health. Why Mrs. Gidwani should be prevented from seeing her husband as often as she likes is also difficult to understand. My sympathies go out to her. I know however that she is the brave wife of a brave husband. The only advice I can tender to the lady is to be 'careful for nothing' and feel that God will take better care of her husband than any human agency. She and we should realise that at satyagrahis and non-cooperators we must expect treatment such as is being meted out to her and her husband. If Acharya Gidwani will change his "creed," he can now procure his discharge. He has but to apologise for his brave and human conduct in crossing the Nabha border and he will be set free. But he will do not such thing. It is the article of a satyagrahi's faith to prefer imprisonment to degrading liberty.

Natal Indians

It is a pathetic cable from the Natal Indians protesting against the passing of the ordinance disenfranchising Natal Indians from voting at municipal elections. This fight commenced in 1894. It was finally decided in favour of the Indian settlers. The then Natal Government admitted that it would be most unjust to deprive the Indian tax-payer of the municipal franchise. The Indian settler submitted to the virtual deprivation of the political franchise. But no past promises or undertakings bind governments when they wish to change policies or principles. We have seen this illustrated often enough in the history of Indians in South Africa. Almost every assurance given to them has been violated on due occasion. Our bewildered countrymen make a pathetic appeal to the nation for help. Little do they know that we are powerless to give them real assistance. Sympathy they have. Newspaper articles they will have, but I fear that beyond that they are likely to get very little. If the Government of India move, for very shame, to protect them against impending spoliation, it can do so with effect. I say "impending," for the ordinance requires the sanction of the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. He has once refused to sanction such an ordinance. If he exercises his prerogative, he can save the Indians the insult that the ordinance implies. Every letter received by me from South Africa during Mrs. Naidu's stay there showed the high hopes our people built on the brilliant mission of Mrs. Naidu. But the South African Europeans can be courteous and yet carry out their determination, though it may be, as this is, totally unjust. They have learnt under General Smuts the art of being sweetly unjust. The ultimate remedy lies with our countrymen themselves.

Kenya Decision

The Colonial Secretary's announcement about the Kenya Indians is an artful performance. It reads perfectly innocent. But it has practically taken away everything that our countrymen of Kenya were fighting for. Mr. Thomas has shelved the immigration measure. It means very little. There was no urgency about it. And with the unfavourable decision on the other points, the immigration will be automatically checked. The Indians claimed to retain the right to own land in the Highlands. They claimed equal general franchise. They wanted fair fight and no favour. The announcement takes away the right of owning land in the healthiest part of Kenya. It seeks to give communal franchise which in effect means no effective political power for our countrymen. The struggle has been going on for several years. All Indians, moderates and others, united last year. They proclaimed even a boycott of British goods. But the import of British goods remained unaffected and the Kenya Indians have gained little for the agitation. We have not the power, or more accurately we do not know how to use the power we have. Let the reader understand the distinction between Kenya and Natal. Natal has Dominion status. Kenya has not. The decision in Natal is an act of the local legislature. There is therefore still hope of relief. In Kenya the decision now is that of the Imperial Government. Therefore it is practically final.

B. C. W. O. CARPENTRY CLASS.

The Secretary, B. C. W. O., sends the following for publication:—

In order to provide our boys with work and to train them the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation arranged to open a free Carpentry Class at the Gloria Church Premises, Byculla, from the 1st September, 1924.

All poor boys will be provided with the necessary tools and will be taught the craft under the supervision of a skilled mestry. The training will cover plain and fancy carpentry.

Apprentices will be paid 4 as a day and increments will be given according to the work they turn out.

After the boys have had sufficient training in the workshop, efforts will be made to secure suitable openings for them by the B. C. W. O. or they will be allowed to carry on the work and they will be paid in proportion to the work they turn out in the workshop.

English Education will also be given to those desirous of taking advantage of it and for this purpose a class will be held for an hour daily on the school premises.

It is to be hoped that many of our boys will avail themselves of this golden opportunity and learn this useful and profitable business for which there is now great demand everywhere.

Those desirous of joining should apply to the Hon. Secretary, B. C. W. O., 20 B. Charni Road, Girgaum, or to the Hon. Secretary, B. C. W. O. Carpentry School, Gloria Church, Byculla.

Non-Catholic apprentices are also admitted.

For particulars apply to Asst. Secretary at the above address between 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Yours sincerely,
SARAN SINGH,
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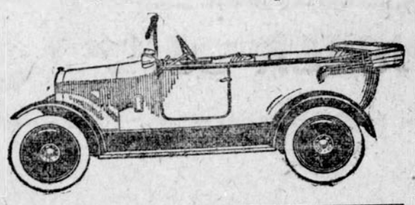

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UNITY OF ASIA

DR. TAGORE'S ADDRESS IN CHINA

The following is the report of first talk, on the day of his arrival at Shanghai to a gathering of Chinese Students in the garden of Dr. Carsun Chang.

It is a day of rejoicing for me, that I who belong to a distant part of Asia should be invited to this land of yours and I am deeply thankful that such good fortune has come to me.

I shall make a confession. When I had your invitation I felt nervous; I had read so many conflicting opinions about your religion and your customs that I asked myself: "What is it these people expect when they invite me to their country, and what message is it necessary for me to take for their welfare?"

Before Christmas, I had been debating this and putting off the date of my departure, partly because I was unwell, but also, quite frankly, because I could not make up my mind. In the meantime, Spring broke out in my own land.

A sense of compulsion had been urging me to sit down and prepare my lectures. Having to write in a language not my own, this preparation was necessary for me and took time. But Spring came and the poet heard its call. Day after day tunes came into my mind, songs took shape, and I was lured from what I thought was my duty.

Yet I could not get rid of the trouble in my heart. How was I to stand before my friends in China, after idling away my time doing nothing, or what was perhaps even worse? But surely you don't expect fulfilling of engagements from poets. They are for capturing on their instruments the secret stir of life in the air and giving it voice in the music of prophecy. Yes, a poets's help is needed at the time of awakening, for only he dares proclaim that without our knowing it, the ice has given way; that the Winter which had its narrow boundaries, its chains of ice, inhospitable and coldly tyrannical is gone. The world has for long been in its grip,—the exclusive Winter that keeps the human races within closed doors. But the doors are going to open. Spring has come.

I had my faith, then that you would understand my idling, my defiance of duty. And it came to my mind; is it not the same thing, your invitation and this invitation of the Spring breeze, which was never ignored by your own wayward poets who forgot their duty over the wine-cup? I too had to break my engagements, to lose your respect,—and thereby win your love. In other continents they are hard taskmasters; they insist on every pound of flesh; and there, for the sake of self-preservation, I would have done my duty and forgotten my muse.

I say that a poet's mission is to attract the voice which is yet inaudible in the air; to inspire [illegible] in the dream which is unfulfilled; to bring the earliest tidings of the unborn flower to a sceptic world.

So many are there to-day who do not believe. They do not know that faith in a great future itself creates that future; that without faith you cannot recognise your opportunities which come again and again, but depart unheeded. Prudent men and unbelievers have created dissensions, but it is the eternal child, the dreamer, the man of simple faith, who has built up great civilisations. This creative genius, as you will see in your own past history, had faith which acknowledged no limits. The modern sceptic, who is ever critical, can produce nothing whatever,—he can only destroy. Let us then be glad with a certainty of faith that we are born to this age when the nations are coming together. This bloodshed and misery cannot go on for ever because, as human beings, we can never find our souls in turmoil and competition. There are signs that the miracle has happened. That you have asked me to come to you is one of them.

For centuries you have had merchants and soldiers and other undesirable guests, but till this moment, you never thought of asking a poet. Is not this a great fact,—not your recognition of my personality, but the homage you thus pay to the spring-time of a new age? Do not, then, ask for a message from me. People use pigeons to carry messages; and, in the war time, men valued their wings not to watch them soar, but because they helped to kill. Do not make use of a poet to carry messages!

Permit me, rather, to share your hope in the stirring of life over this land and I shall join in your rejoicing, I am not a philosopher; therefore keep for me room in your heart, not a seat on the public platform. I want to win your heart, now that I am close to you, with the faith that is in me of a great future for you, and for Asia when your country rises and gives expression to its own spirit; a future in the joy of which we shall all share.

Amongst you my mind feels not the least oppression of any undue sense of race feeling, or difference of tradition. I am rather reminded of the day when India claimed you as brothers and sent you her love. The relationship is, I hope, still there, hidden in the heart of all of us,—the people of the East. The path to it may be overgrown with the grass of centuries, but we shall find traces of it still.

When you have succeeded in recalling all the things achieved in spite of insuperable difficulties, I hope that some great dreamer will spring from among you who will preach a message of love and, there with overcoming all difference, bridge the chasm of passions which has been widening for ages. Age after age, in Asia great dreams have made the world sweet with the showers of their love. Asia is again waiting for such dreamers to come and carry on the work, not of fighting, not of profit-making, but of establishing bonds of spiritual relationship.

The time is at hand when we shall once again be proud to belong to a continent producing the light that radiates through the storm-clouds of trouble and illuminates the path of life.—"Visva-Bharati Bulletin."

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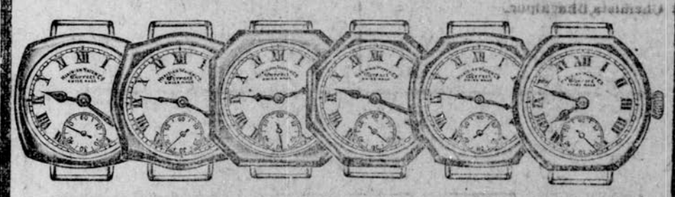

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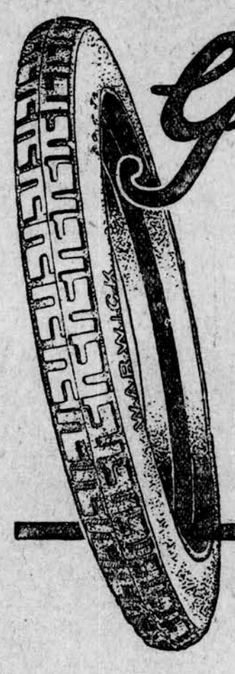

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